WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY S. M. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 250 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons
1921.		
24th Dec. ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,, ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January ..	CHINA	7,952
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
28th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th February ..	EGYPT *	7,941
11th ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
18th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th ,, ..	MOREA	10,890
4th March ..	MALWA*	10,941
11th ,, ..	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
1st April ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
8th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
15th ,, ..	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
29th ,, ..	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
* EGYPT Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, vis Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921. About		
27th December ..	MERKARA ..	8,288
1922		
9th January ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
30th ,, ..	NUDDEA ..	7,928
6th February ..	MADURA ..	8,600
20th ,, ..	DOMALA ..	—
13th March ..	HATIPARA*..	8,182
20th ,, ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
3rd April ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
17th ,, ..	MANORA ..	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
13th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
22nd Dec, ..	DALADA ..	Bnsreh direct.
23rd ,, ..	LINGA	Karachi direct. Embarkation at 1.30. P.M.
24th ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	Karachi direct. Embarkation at 3. P.M.
26th ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi coasting
28th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
29th ,, ..	BANDRA.	Karachi & P. G.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for B. I. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO., Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 165.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indo Maru	S Kametaka	17th Dec.	29th Dec
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	20th Dec.	7th Jan

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA, Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	22nd Dec
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	12thJan.	13thJan
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th ,,	21st ,,,
Tamba Maru	D Aoshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna

SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur,

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,78,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	3,44,74,663
Reserve Liability of Share holders	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.
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COMPLETE
BANKING
: SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING
THROUGHOUT
INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOUND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.

L.D.L. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. S. LYND, Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,003
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtian	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA, Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Bank Line No. 315.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO., Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	99,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

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MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hydrabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW. Acting Branch Secretary. Lipton's Building, 33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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BANKING.

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(Incorporated in England.)
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BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,009
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,065,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI, Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO., Secretaries and Managers.

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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Waltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

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RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
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To-day at 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

English Magician Entertainer

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LOUIS NIKOLA

Special engagement of the Ragtime Kings

THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO

In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show

THE GREAT ALBERT HALL FIGHT

Ted (Kid) Lewis vs Johnny Basham For the Middleweight championship of Europe.

HAROLD LLOYD

in his absolute latest

"NUMBER PLEASE"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-0; 8-15; & 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

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"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"

Produced by the Cines Co. of Rome amid Gorgeous Settings in the Palm Groves of Mesopotamia and the Rose Gardens of Persia.

The action of the Story takes place at BASRA, MOSUL, ISPAHAN & SHIRAZ.

A Spectacular Production

Full of Pomp and Panoply of the East.

The Story is full of excitement and works up to a tremendous climax at the end, when the lovers are awaiting the death stroke at the hands of the executioner. The Emir enter and pardons them and the jubilant cry resounds from all sides.

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By Special Request

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100 ANIMALS 125 ARTISTS

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A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fight like a tigress.

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Episode 11th. Dangerous Water
" 12th. The House of Treachery

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A western drama in 2 Reels

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News Time

Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

PRICE as USUAL

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MAJESTIC CINEMA.

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

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BY

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CHANDRAHASA

A filmatised version of the well-known story of the great devotee of Shree Krishna. The ruthlessness of Dushastbudhi, his plot to assasinate Chandrahasa, his entanglement into his own meshes.

CHANDRAHASA

See how a mere addition of a word changed the career of a man. See how 'Visha' was changed into 'Vishaya' Failure of Dushastabudhi

CHANDRAHASA

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Can Beauty Solve the Servant Problem?

MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD

Supplies the Answer in the New picture

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HOW COULD YOU, JEAN?

Comedy Drama in 5 Reels.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and To-morrow

'It Happend in Paris'

(5 parts—6000 feet)

It is an interesting and exciting photoplay the Story of which is specially written by the world-famous French Tragedienne

SARAH BERNHARDT

for her favourite and highly talented understudy

MME. YORSKA

who is featured in a dual role of twin sisters in this photoplay.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-45 p.m. (S.T.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA.

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Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-Night and To-morrow further 6 parts—Episodes 4 5 and 6—6000 feet of their tremendously popular and intensely thrilling Serial

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Featuring the celebrated dare-devil, death—defying Star,

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HELEN HOLMES

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The thrill a minute Serial

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The popular idol of the screen.

Supplied by K. D. & Bros.

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THIRD WEEK Episodes 7, 8, 9,

Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.

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FOLLOW YOUR HUSBAND LIKE A BEATEN THING AS THE WIFE IN—

"SILK HUSBANDS"

and

"CALICO WIVES"

—Or do you stride along with him as he progresses? There's a lot of unhappiness caused by laggard wives.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THIS.

Commencing Saturday 24th December 1921.

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'THE SPY'

A Celebrated "FOX" Super Production

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A Picture Appealing every PATRIOT.

Every True Son and Servant of the Country Must Necessarily See this Splendid Subject.

It gives us an idea how to serve our Country best How to Sacrifice all for the sake of our Country.

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COMMENCING

Friday—23rd December, 1921.]

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Orders are now being booked for Xmas, New Year and Presentation Cakes Almond Iced and Artistically decorated

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Quality guaranteed Second to none.

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—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing" "run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

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THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancs

Sold everywhere

boxes. Prices: As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.			29.906
Temperature of Air		degrees	77.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	70.2
Dew Point		"	67.0
Relative humidity of Air		"	0.718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air		"	85.8
Minimum do do		"	71.2
General direction of Wind			E, NW, NNW.
from midnight to midnight			
Movement of Wind do.		miles	125

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a heavy fall of 2.30in. of rain; Lahore has had 0.11in. and Multan 0.43in. Skies are clear at Multan, lightly clouded at Delhi and Hissar and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and Multan. Day temperature is above normal in the south-eas but is considerably below it in the north and he souh-west of the division; night temperature is much higher than usual over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore and Jhansi humidity is in defect. Temperature is above is above normal.

iSnd and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in Sind; Jacobabad and Karachi reporting 0.25in. and 0.42in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded in Sindand north-west Rajputana where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana but much below the average at Jacobabad; night temperature is from 4 deg. to 15 deg. above normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Deesa, Bhuj and Dwarka and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and is nearly normal in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal in Central India West; night temperature is higher than usual over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is nearly normal at Ratnagiri and in excess elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The western depression lies about he North-West Frontier Province and has given nearly general rain in north Baluhhistan, the north and west Punjab and Sind. Rawalpindi reports a heavy fall of 2.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature is lower than usual over the area of general rain; night temperature remains much higher than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th December 1921.

The western depression has further intensified without moving and has caused nearly general rain and snow in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the north and south-west Punjab and upper Sind with local falls in Kashmir.

Chief amounts are:—Murree one inch; Rawalpindi a half Montgomery a quarter; Multan three-quarters; Sonamarg, Dras a half; Dera Ismail Khan one; Drosh, Pishin, Quetta, Panjgur a half; Harnai three; Chaman three-quarters and Jacobabad two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 21ST OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity: past 24 hours.	Rainfall: past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date.	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	63	51.4	76	..	9.62	+6.39
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	89.8	66.9	59	0.22	1.56	+0.74
PUNJAB—						
Multan	62.7	53.6	98	0.43	1.36	+1.13
Rawalpindi	54.5	47.5	95	2.30	3.84	+3.66
Lahore	61.4	56.8	82	0.11	0.33	+0.01
Hissar	78.1	56.3	65	..	0	—0.37
Ambala	70.6	53.8	73	..	0.04	—0.47
Delhi	77.0	..	74	..	0	—0.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	80.5	58.2	73	..	0	—0.40
Jhansi	85.0	56.0	61	..	0	—0.39
Cawnpore	78.5	56.6	76	..	0	—0.46
Allahabad	80.7	52.2	85	..	0	—0.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	57.7	38.4	91	0.25	2.49	+2.39
Karachi	76.0	61.0	90	0.42	0.73	+0.42
Almer	82.2	52.6	78	..	0	—0.48
Jaipur	82	54.3	65	..	0	—0.39
Kotah	88.0	7.8	59	..	0	—0.35
Mount Abu	71.0	56.4	94	..	0	—0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	83.0	56.1	75	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	82.4	74.8	75	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	79.1	67.1	80	..	0	—0.30
Rajkot	85.5	61.8	82	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	61.6	79	..	0	—0.16
Surat	89.1	62.2	73	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	88.0	62.5	74	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	87.0	57.8	73	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch	85.1	52.4	53	..	0	—0.34
Indore	83.9	58.1	59	..	0	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	49.9	69	..	0	—0.74
Saugor	86.2	60.0	34	..	0	—0.87
Hoshangabad	84.7	54.8	63	..	0	—0.94
Khandwa	89.2	54.1	51	..	0	—0.79
Akola	89.7	55.5	48	..	0	—0.88
Amraoti	88.7	59.	41	..	0	—0.87
Nagpur	85.5	54.7	48	..	0	—1.15
Chanda	85.1	52.8	63	..	0	—0.88
Raipur	82.7	56.8	67	..	0	—0.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	70.8	83	..	0	—0.46
Ratnagiri	89.9	67.	53	..	0.39	—0.88
Marmugao	82.2	69.4	92	..	1.84	+0.28
Karwar	87.1	64.0	92	..	1.09	—0.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.7	64.5	50	..	0	—0.65
Ahmednagar	85.7	56.5	35	..	0.01	—1.03
Poona	87.2	58.7	34	..	0.10	—0.89
Sholapur	85.9	60.2	55	..	0.25	+0.05
Bijapur	84.7	57.0	61	..	2.80	+1.77
Belgaum	83.1	60.4	63	..	5.05	+3.37
Aurangabad	86.2	53.4	33	..	0	—0.84
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.9	55.8	67	..	0.79	+0.15
Hyderabad	82.1	57.3	73	..	1.54	+0.62
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.2	67.1	50	..	1.21	—1.89
Calicut	85.8	68.1	75	..	4.58	—1.04
Cochin	91.0	70.6	68	..	3.0	—4.54
Colombo	87.9	71.8	83	..	5.67	—11.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.5	65.0	80	..	3.25	—2.67
Bellary	87.1	60.2	70	..	3.62	+1.47
Cuddapah	85.8	62.3	80	..	2.40	—1.76
Madras	85.2	64.2	85	..	4.45	—13.68
Bangal re	75.4	61.8	80	..	4.23	+1.26
Coimbatore	81.0	73.8	72	..	4.87	—0.04
Trichinopoly	89.6	66.0	67	..	1.85	—5.23
Nagapatam	81.9	68.9	77	..	5.20	—10.49

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by European Engineering firm smart SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply P. O. Box No. 375, Bombay.
A C11673

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A R2324

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WANTED—An AYAH, Goanese or Mangalorian, for all work in Parsi household. Honest, obedient, neat, hardworking. Between 20 and 40. Apply Box No. 7539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED by first class Hamburg Export firm good REPRESENTATIVES at Bombay and Colombo. Apply stating references to Box No. 7537, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENT, TYPIST, MATRIC CLERK, who has served in piece-goods firm. Apply to Box No. 7540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDU, qualified, experienced, and thoroughly competent for Secretary's post in Gokuldas Tejpal Charities Office. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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A C11674

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AN Experienced L. C. P. S. (Bom.) Doctor, possessing good testimonials wants EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Apply Box No. 7521 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO BE LET—GODOWNS, measuring ft. 90 by 55 by 20", ft. 74 by 53 by 20", ft. 52 by 37 20" and ft. 23 by 15—6 by 12" at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Inquire care of THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COY., No. 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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C R1904A

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LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket Engliah vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10877

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M TH

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C10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that the undersigned is the proprietor of the Anglo-American Boot and Shoe Mart and that Saesoon Ezekiel is only an employee and that he is not authorised to purchase any goods for the said firm on credit.

S. M. SHOHET,
Proprietor,
The Anglo-American Boot and Shoe Mart,
219, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
R2323

WYNDHAM LLOYD & CO. LTD.

CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES.
THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., Singapore.

WANTED reliable and influential SUB-AGENTS for our Fre, Marine and particularly Motor Car Insurance business throughout the Presidency. Please apply with terms to the MANAGER at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11668

NOTICE.

I, KHATIJABAI, widow of Hussainbhai Fakirbhai, an inhabitant of Chikhli, Surat District, who died at Bilimora, on 23rd of December, 1918, leaving no issue and having at the time of his death, in his possession one share No. 4662 of Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., hereby give notice that I, as his widow, intend to apply to Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., Bombay, for the transfer of the said share to my name and the payment to me of any Dividend or Dividends accrued thereon.

And I further give notice that the said Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., have agreed, unless they receive any objection to such transfer or payment of dividend to me, or any notice of any right-title or interest in such share or dividend, within one month from the date of this Notice, to proceed with the transfer of this share No. 4662, to my name, and to pay to me any dividend or dividends accrued thereon.

(Sd.) KHATIJABAI,
Widow of Hussainbhai Fakirbhai.
Dated. Bilimora.
R 2331

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE G. T. Hospital, Bombay, would be glad to receive any presents of fruits, cake, games, toys, etc., etc., for the patients and children in the G. T. Hospital, Bombay during the Christmas season.
C11671

NOTICE.

IT has been brought to our notice that two persons calling THEMSELVES as (1) Mr. R. N. BALIK and (2) Mr. B. H. ARIK have been purporting themselves as our Agents and receiving orders and moneys on our behalf and account. This is therefore a notice to the public that neither the said Balik or Arik or anyone else is our touring agent or has authority to do business on our behalf. We warn the public dealing with such persons or similar persons.

Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. CO., Ltd.
C11667

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CROSSING SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 60,000 crossing sleepers of sizes.

2. The sleepers to be of Jarrah, Mai ang, Sal, Burmah teak and country teak and must be delivered by the 31st December, 1922.

3. Tenders may be submitted for the whole any portion of the number required.

4. Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus, by 12 o'clock on 30th January, 1922, and marked "Tenders for crossing sleepers for 1922-23."

5. A sum of Rs. 1,000 in Currency Notes on which no interest will be allowed must be deposited with the Cashier, G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money without which no tender will be considered. If Currency Notes are of Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of Bombay Circle. The deposit will be forfeited on the successful tenderer's failing to sign the agreement for the supply of the sleepers.

6. Tender forms and memorandum of conditions can be obtained from the Undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 5 for each set of documents.

7. The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to deposit with the Coy's Cashier, Victoria Terminus, 5 per cent. of the value of sleepers tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 either in cash or Government Promissory Notes at the market value and sign the necessary agreement.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. V. SYMONS,
Chief Engineer,
G. I. P. Ry.,
Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, 19th December, 19211.
A C11679

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5157 OF 1921.

CAWASJI FAKIRJI SIDHWA, of Bombay Parsi Wine Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. JOSE MARIANO REBELLO, of Bombay Indian Christian, a Carpenter, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort. 2. JOSE MARIANO REBELLO and J. A. BARETTO, of Bombay Indian Christians on behalf of the themselves and all other members of the Divacares Club, situate at Dookerwadi Lane, Girgaum outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order herein under O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure Act V of 1908 made on the 10th day of December, 1921, Notice is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed is given liberty to file the above suit against inter alias, all the members of the Divacares Club abovenamed by suing Jose Mariano Rebello and J. A. Baretto, two of its Managing members on their own behalf and on behalf of all other, members of the said club and has filed the same accordingly praying that the defendants abovenamed may be ordered to vacate and give up peaceful possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint and to pay rent at the rate of Rs. 166 per month or at the standard rent to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court from 1st July 1920 to 31st March 1921, and for damages for wrongful holding over and for costs of the suit that if necessary it may be declared that the premises mentioned in the plaint were let to the defendants in 1902 at Rs. 120 per month for their club purposes and that if necessary the standard rent of the said premises be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, and that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 17th day of January, 1922.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary,
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE AND DEVIDAS.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11690

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

WITH reference to the notice published in the "Praja Mitra" of 19th December, 1921, under the signature of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Kanji Karsondas and Co., dated 16th December, 1921, our client THACKER LAKHMIDAS BHIMJI denies that his share in firm of Messrs. Kanji Karsondas and Co., as selling agents of piecegoods of Globe Mills, has ceased from 31st day of October, 1921, as stated in the said notice. Our client contends that his share according to the agreement continues and that he is entitled to all his rights and interests in the firm of Kanji Karsondas and Co., as heretofore.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1921.
CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Th. Lakhmidas Bhimji,
121, Esplanade Road, Fort,
C11691

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of GHANSHYAMDAS SITARAM PODDAR, a minor and in the matter of a suit No. 3365 of 1921 wherein N. H. Moos is plaintiff and the said minor is a defendant.

N. H. MOOS, Receiver of the assets of the firm of Dharamsey Jetha & Co., now in Europe by his constituted attorney T. M. Kajiji. ..... Petitioner.

To.

GHANSHYAMDAS SITARAM PODDAR, the abovenamed minor.

NOTICE TO MINOR.

Take notice that the plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have some fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 13th day of January, 1922, proceed to appoint some fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of November, 1921.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
C11693 Attorneys for Petitioner.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT BRAND NEW FAMOUS "BOSS-STOVES," ONE LOT FRYING PANS, 47 ROLLS ENGLISH MAKE INDIAN RUBBER HOSES AND 5 INDIAN RUBBER SHEETS.

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the offices concerned.

One lot brand new famous Boss-Stoves (with accessories).

One lot Frying pans of assorted sizes.

20 Rolls English make Indian Rubber Suction Hoses of different measures.

27 Rolls English make Indian Rubber Delivery Hoses of different measures.

5 Pure Indian Rubber sheets of different sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseeds, bags of tillseeds, bags of oorid, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of dall, bags of mixed grain, boxes of locks, case of brushes, packages of machinery, empty iron drums, baskets of bangles, drums of pestrine, cases of writing slates, empty tins of petrol, bundles of forms, packages of old cupboard, bales of F P cotton, empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of jegree, bundles of iron bars, bundles of clothes etc., etc.

Also 5 kegs aniline salt.

Invoice No. 33 Ex Madura to Wadi Bunder of 2-8-1921.

Also 107 bags gram Invoice No. 3 of 12/7/1921 Ex- Narayanpur to Wadi Bunder Sender B. B. Mahadeolal, consignee self.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1921.

CROWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar, Proprietor of Luxmi Narayen Agency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria House, Victoria Road Byculla, the following papers:—

Printings White.
Printings Tinted.
Imitation Art.
Brown
News.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, Private offers will be received.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WHITE TALL ROUND BOTTLES, CHIMNEYS, MILKING MACHINE, TOYS. ETC. ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as pieces of cloths white and coloured empty bottles, trunks, gramophone with records, leather bags, silk shawls, wearing appearls and one lot cast iron, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks concerned:

About 447 cases each 10 gross white tall round bottles size 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, oz.

17 cases about 35 doz. "14" wonder chemneys.

3 cases perfection milking machine complete.

2 cases superior cream separater.

1 case toys.

156 cases cooking fat.

6 cases stone ware water filleter size 2, 3 and 4 gallons.

On account and risk of Messrs. H. A. Abdool Satar and Co.

2 Bales each about 60 pieces of Printed Cotton Satteen cretonnes in all 31242 yards.

On account and risk of Messrs. J. S. Ebrahim and Co.

2 cases criterion stove wicks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS OF CORRUGATED IRONS AT COOPERAGE CAMP, NEAR BANDSTAND.

Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Cooperage near Bandstand the following:—

Nine S P Huts, Institute Guard Room Office Officers and Servants Quarters. Washing places dining halls, cook houses, latrines, washing and bathing places and storage tank.

The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful for Military Camp, Motor Garrages, temporary sheds, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND TOGETHER WITH THE GINNING FACTORY ERECTED THEREON KNOWN AS "THE HORMUZD GINNING FACTORY" SITUATED AT MONJE VANAOOS TALUKA DARIYAPUR, AMRAOTI DISTRICT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Under instructions from the Surviving Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell at their rooms at Apollo Street, the undermentioned land with the Ginning factory, standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory" on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Maneckbai wife of Heerjeebhoy Dhunjibhoy Mody under the power of sale reserved to the Surviving Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of February, 1913, and registered by the Sub-Registrar of Dariyapur under No. 1107 at page 196 to 212 Volume 109 of book No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land and the Ginning Factory erected thereon known as the "Hormuzd Ginning Factory" situate lying and being at Monje Vanaoos, Taluka Dariyapur, Amraoti District, Central Provinces admeasuring five acres or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 37 consisting of twelve acres and fourteen gunthas for which the Akar or assessment is Rupees twenty-six (Rs. 26) and which said piece of land admeasuring five acres abuts upon the Kheari Road with the buildings on houses and factory standing thereon all which premises are situate at Dariapur Zilla Amraoti in the Registration Sub-district of Diariapur and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the field of Hanmantrao Ramrao Deshmukh on or towards the West by the piece of land on which the weekly market is held on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the said Survey No. 37 and on or towards the North by the road going to Khetari and are in now in the possession of the mortgagor.

Together with all and singular the ginning machines, engines, boilers going gears, plants, tools, implements, furnitures articles and things now lying upon the said hereditaments and premises and upon the ginning factory standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff and Lam. Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

NOTICE.

As Saturday being a public holiday there will be no sales of Horses and carriages.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, NEAR MAHALAXMI STATION.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., committee of the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Allimahomed Ismail, a lunatic, appointed by the Court in pursuance of the Judge's Order made in the matter of the Lunacy Act IV of 1912, and in the matter of the said lunatic dated the 11th day of June, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and four chawls satnding thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-Ditsrict of Bombay, bearing Old Survey No. 3422 and New Survey No. 3422, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 48, (28). Street No. 48P.B. containing by admeasurement 680 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on East by the property of Tayaballi Akabaralli, on the West by the property of Haji Kassam Jusab, on the North by the public road and on the South by the public passage, and which said premises had been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordas Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 3rd January 1922 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. Froz Faredoon, Daboo the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri of the first part, Vasantrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshwantrao Kashinath Mantri of the second part and Feroze Faredoon Daboo of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 13/136 Old Survey No 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 together

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antanio Francisco Fereira and on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT and Co.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

NOTICE.

Sale of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Besshe Co., at Great Western Hotel Buildings, opposite Government Dock Yard, Apollo Street, will be resumed to-day at 2 30 p.m.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December 1921.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 25TH DECEMBER 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th day of December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Old Small Causes Courts on Vithaldas Road, Princess Street, by order of Seth Haji Saikh Ahmed Culadari of Bunderabas who is closing furniture business, entire stock in trade of his furniture shop comprising made to order Household furniture such as mirror door single and double almirahs panel door cupboards, chest of drawers, tables, arm and armless chairs, wooden single and double bedsteads, drawing room suites, marble top tables, teapoys, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1921.

Shirts (neglige Soft) ... Rs. 1-8 per do.
" (Dress) ... " 3 " "
" (New) ... " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

Tele No. 4196 Tele. add. Kopti Co. Bombay.
M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

I.E. MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALLA'S SWADESHI MEDICINES
USE
Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills.
One doze of Mixture or three Ague Pills to be taken daily as a preventive and a cure for all sorts of Headaches.
Our Mixture has made a name for the last forty years and it is a positive cure for all kinds of fevers.
Batliwalla's Diarrhoea Mixture is a safe remedy to prevent vomiting, Diarrhoe Dysentery and even Cholera
Manufacturers
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co, Ld.
Worli, BOMBAY No. 18.
Telegraphic Address: BATLIWALLA
Worli, Bombay

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool 19th Dec 1921.

		Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		120
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian S. G. F. Spot		11 34
"		21 00
Jan.		18 30
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at March		18 12
closing time.) May		17 77
Jan.		17 45
New Orleans 10 a.m. May		17 23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 19th Dec 1921

Months.	To-days Price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 02
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 81
April	—
May	10 77
Jun	—
July	10 63
Aug.	—
Sept	10 30
Oct.	10 20
Nov.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 19th Dec 1921

Months.	To-day's price.
December	10 03
January	10 22
February	10 39
March	10 35
April	10 78
May	10 75
June	10 63
July	10 61
August	10 49
September	10 29
Oct.	10 14
November	10 03

Tone :—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 19th Dec, 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	19 80
Jan.	19 80
February	19 95
March	20 15
April	20 30
May	20 40
June	20 45
July	20 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 19th Dec 1921.

M. G. Sengal, Good	7 25
" " Fully Good	7 75
" " Fine	8 25
No. 1 Oconra, Good	5 40
" " Fully Good	5 90
" " Fine	6 40
M. G. Broach, Good	9 30
" " Fully Good	9 80
" " Fine	10 30
M. G. Sciads, Good	7 15
" " Fully Good	7 65
" " Fine	8 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 19th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	18 40
" " Mar.	18 25
" " May	17 82
" " July	17 30
Spot Cotton at New York	19 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	18 67
" " May	17 33
Rair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
" Foreign	66 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 20th Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Jan.	18 24
	Mar.	18 10
	May	17 71
	July	17 25

Liverpool, 20th Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	11 01
	Mar.	10 96
	May	10 83
	July	10 74

London, 20th Dec. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 1 32 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/17/8 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 16th Dec. 1921.

Rates 3 %	54 3/4 Ex.
Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
" 2 months hence	35 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—India bought steady.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Ultimo.	

London, 17th Dec. 1921.

Rates 3 p/c.	54 3/4 Ex
Bar Silver Spot	36 3 8
" 2 months hence	35 7 8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian buying. Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Ultimo.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 16th Dec. 1922

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3 8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 3 4
" " " 6 "	4 1/4
Silver India Bought. Quiet but steady	35 5/8
Rentes 9 per cent.	40

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	174

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Done	17
" Tone slow demand at Easier prices.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nor Buyers	26 7 8
" Months sellers	27

Liverpool, 16th Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	10 91

New York, 16th Dec 1921.

Demand Bills	4 16 9/2

EXCHANGE.

London, 16th Dec 1921.

On London in Paris	53 35
In Germany	826 00
In Italy	92 10

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTIAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 00
Christiana	27 00
Amsterdam	11 48
Switzerland	21 48

DISCOUNTS.

London, 17th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	174

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec Jan Sellers	£ 17
" Tone Tendency easier.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Buyers	26/9
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	27

New York, 17th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 17 37

EXCHANGE.

London, 17th Dec 1921.

On London in Paris	53 05
In Germany	817 00
In Italy	92 10

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 94
Christiana	27 10
Amsterdam	11 82
Switzerland	21 50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 16th Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

BOZARJO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47/6
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/3
AUSTRALIAN Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49 6

Tone:—Easier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£ 97 1/2
National	£ 38 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	—
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	—
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine, (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Buyers	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. nearest value	£ 9 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Sellers E.	£ 18 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 16

Tone :—Slow Easier.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 88
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 86 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 74 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 90 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	30 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	58 1/4
Government Securities 3 %	51 1/2
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb Mar	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 1/2

Tone :—Dull.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/3
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20

Tone :—Firmer. No business.

London, 17th Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	47/6
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	48/3
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,795,000

Tone :

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£ 97 1/2
National	£ 38 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Quiet	—
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Inactive	£ 18
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 16
" " Jan.-Feb Paid Quiet	£ 16 1 4

Tone :— Dull.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 88
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 86 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

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War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 90 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	30 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	58 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	51 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb-Mar.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 5 8

Tone :— Quiet

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16 6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18 6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

December 21.

The Marwari bazar was closed today on account of the death of a local merchant. The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 476½ for Fully Good M G Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 477½ and closed at Rs. 476.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady tone yesterday with a fairly good demand. About 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 21st Dec 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	476
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	349
Do. March	330
Fine Gomra Dec.-Jan.	429
Do. March	414

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	28692 Bs.
Wheat	111256 Qrs
Linseed	228 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	12210 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	12851 "
Castorseed	780 "
Rice	7145 "
Myrabolams	2196 "
Cottonseed	36831 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1049 "
Jowar	1734 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1255 "
Bajra	3038 "
Coal	1705 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

3 30 p m Bombay, 21st Dec 1921

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 13/16
Bank Demand	1-3 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 5/16
Fcs. Demand	331
American Dollars	365
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	280
Japan	172
Singapore	176

Market :—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6-0 p. m. 21st Dec 1921.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	82	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengis	90	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	62	0	0
Jawa	56	0	0
Mowrasseed	8	8	0
Castorseeds	43	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	9	0
Linseed May	13	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5	0	0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	11	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	12	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangis	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	13	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	12	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	—	—	—
Rapeseed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	12	0	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrasseed	9	0	0
Castorseeds	10	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, December 21.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-1-6
Bars gold forward Rs. 28-1-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement
Bars silver ready 91-14-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 91-11-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 91-11-0

EXCHANGE.

On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4
Tone of Exchange. Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 343
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 363
Bank's buying D D Frcs 353
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 172
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200
On Shaighai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 364
London gold ready s 97-8
London silver ready d 35-14
London silver forward d 35-10
Tone of silver. Quiet. Steady, India bought Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange S 4.21½
French exchange Frcs 52.00
Italian exchange 92.00
Swiss exchange 21.50
Belgium exchange 54.20
German exchange Mrks 745.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12
5 per cent War Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/6
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69

SHARES.

Mart'g closed quitt.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405; India 120; Central 36; Tata Bank 21/12 and Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2800; Alliance 365; Apollo 115; By Cotton 1250; By Dyeing 1670; Bradbury 1170; Century 1017/8; Cent India 4815; Colaba Land 2600; Coorla 320 xd; Crescent 600; Currimbhoy 1660; David 1545; Edw Sassoon 695; Fazulbhoy 1570; Finlay 1635; Gokak 255; Ind Bleaching 227/8; Ind Malwa 700; Jamshed Mfg 570; Kastoorchand 1345; Kohinoor 3420; Meyer Sassoon 410; New Great 1052/8; New City 900; Pabani 1065; Pearls 1175; Phoenix 1155; Premier 215; Shapurji 412/8; Simplex 925; Standard 2700; Swan 1470; Swadeshi 4765; Tata Mill 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 755; B Burma 472/8; B Burma N I 122/8 pr; Bt Burma pet 12; B Tramway 131/4; B Steam 265 xd; Bundi Cement 42; Ind Cement 310; Katni Ord 275; Katni Defd 1420; New India 20; Tata Iron Ord 73/12; Tata Iron N Ord 63/12; Tata Iron Defd 220; Tata Iron N Defd 100; Tata Hydro 805 xd; Tata Oil 77/8 and Scindia Steam 8.

MILL-STORES MARKET.

December 20.

The market is steady. The quotations appear to have been stable. Fluctuations do not appear at present owing to the end of year. Woolen goods have been showing decline.

The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-3; Reeds As. 5; Roller cloth 16 oz. Rs. 11-4; Sizing flannel 66 ins. Rs. 6; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 95; Picking Bands Rs. 2-7; Fillets Rs. 1-6; Slubbings Rs. 45; Conical pirn 5 ins. Rs. 8 (Jap.).

CHEMICALS MARKET.

December 20.

Bichromate of Potash, soda and Anitine salt are very firm. There is every likelihood of an upward move after Xmas, due to two reasons—firstly that there is a small rise in forward rates from Germany owing to some interval affairs, and secondly that the rate of Exchange has gone down to some extent. Zinc Chloride, sodium sulphide, and Magnesium are arriving in big lots. Epsom salt is very nearly Rs. 8-8. Farina Japanese has been slowly going down. The market is ruling easy. Quotations are same.

GHOSE LEPER MISSION.

A general meeting of the Shishir Kumar Ghose Leper Mission was held yesterday evening at the Office of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, to consider the report of the Medical Board appointed to examine periodically the patients placed under the treatment of Pandit Kriparam, The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., presided on the occasion.

The Medical Report signed by Major Fernandis, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Dr. Nilkanth Bhalchandra Bhatanadekar of the six cases of Leprosy entrusted to Pandit Kriparam for treatment in the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga for a period of six months was unanimously adopted.

"Out of the six cases entrusted to the Panditji, two discontinued his treatment after a short time while the rest home struck to it. The changes observed in the different lesions home been tabulated as shown in the shedule. The general impression that we have formed as regards the efficiency of the treatment is that it has not been so successful as to be called a cure. There is a marked improvement in the ulcerations, and the thickening of the skin over the lesions has been greatly reduced. There has been an appreciable change for the better in many of the anœsthetic patches. The Bacteriological examination however shows no improvement whatever."

RESOLUTIONS.

The following two resolutions were next unanimously passed.

(1) "The Committee adopts the Medical Report as far as the first part of it is concerned; and as to the second part of the report it refrains from expressing any opinion."

(2) "That a small Committee be appointed to continue the work of Pandit Kirparam under the facilities which he desires and the present Sub-Committee be allowed to perform its function with the addition of two laymen, viz. Messrs. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and Jivanlal Panalal."

At this stage Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia withdrew from the Sub-committee.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS.

The Industrial Disputes Committee reassembled at the Secretariat on Monday at 5 p.m. to examine Sir Henry Freeland, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Mr. Mackenzie of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, both of whom also represented the Bombay Engineering Trades' Federation.

Replying to the Chairman, Sir Henry said that his Railway employed more than 60,000 persons distributed over a length of about 4,000 miles. They had already in working order a system of District and Central Works Committees, and these have proved a great success. The Committees discussed all questions of general interest but not individual grievances. The representatives of the men on the Committees were intelligent and literate and represented the real views of the workers in a way in which outsiders never could. These Committees were useful in bringing the grievances of the men in considered form before the authorities. Regarding trade-unions in Bombay, witness had never come across a single one representative of the men for whom they professed to speak. He could not recognise the B. B. and C. I. Railway employees' union, as it did not represent even 5 per cent of the total number of employees.

The witness here read out portions of a letter he had recently addressed to the Bombay Government as indicating his views on the subject of trade union legislation. Witness desired the Government to remember that there is no ballot system yet in India by which the real views of the employees could be ascertained. Often a small but active minority may tyrannize over the majority, and this should if possible be prevented. The employer would welcome trade-unions only if they do not seek to secure higher wages than they deserve for their work. The labouring classes in India are inflammable, and are not as yet able to choose their natural leaders. Unrest among them is invariably due to the interference of the interested agitator from outside. Hence employers should guide the new unions in chosing their executive and if possible persuade them to exclude outsiders. Trade-union funds should not be used for political purposes. Picketting should be discouraged. The recognition of any particular union should be left to the employers. Legislation must state that no action may be taken just before a strike, without the consent of the majority of the men.

In reply to Mr. Macnaghten, witness said that only personal touch between the officers and the men would really solve the difficulty. This was difficult in the case of his railway, owing first to the distances and then to the very large number of men employed. Asked if it took him some time to get into touch with their grievances, witness replied that such was the case as regards local grievances, but general grievances could always be easily ascertained.

To Mr. Petit, witness said that it was hard to say whether works committee could prevent strikes. He did not like the growth of trade unions, but recognized that they were bound to come. He did not want the executives of the unions to be entirely composed of outsiders. Some outsiders could not be helped. He, did like Government intervention in trade disputes till the last moment.

The Chairman put a supplementary question about the standardization of wages. Witness was understood to say that it was being attempted by his federation.

Mr. Mackenzie was the next witness examined. He expressed general agreement with Sir Henry Freeland's views. He quoted from a letter recently sent to the Government by his Federation on the subject of the registration of trade unions. The Federation thought the management of a union should be truly democratic and representative of the workers. Trade unions must be recognized, but the Rules should provide that there should be no lightning strike and no strike without a secret ballot. The employers should further be entitled to interview the members of the Managing Committee of a union, while bargaining is in process. As in Canada, prior to and during the reference of a dispute to a conciliation Board, strikes should be illegal.

In his oral evidence, witness said that the federation was formed in March last and included 14 firms including some Government departments. The federation's general object may be stated to be the introduction of some general standard practices among the engineering organizations it represented. It recognized the G. I. P. Workshops employees' union. Witness admitted that legislation to make strikes illegal might prove impracticable. Mandatory legislation as in Australia had proved a failure. Witness appeared to agree that legislation which cannot be enforced would only bring the law into contempt. Witness thought, that registration of trade-unions should be made compulsory, as there was no other means of finding out their officers. He would not object to outsiders helping in the activities of trade-unions, provided that the help did not amount to controll. He would not object to immunity being given to trade-union leaders for bona-fide action taken in pursuance of the union's objects. As regards picketting, the constitution of Conciliation Boards and other matters witness generally agreed with Sir Henry Freeland.

SIND RAILWAY PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Karachi was held at the Khalik Dina Hali Karachi on Thursday the 15th December 1921 at 6 p.m. Mr. Durgadas B. Advani presiding. The president Mr. Advani explained the necessity of having a branch of the Indian Passengers and T. R. Association at Karachi for the whole of Sind and requested Mr. Jivraj Ghenay Secretary of the Bombay office, to explain the aims and objects of the Association. Mr. Nensy explained the rights of the travelling public. He said that the insult and the handships which the 3rd class passengers has to suffer at the hands of the Railway staff are considerable. The mercantile community in India has to suffer a great deal of loss in seeing wagons. He appealed the citizens of Karachi to open a branch of the Bombay Association for the whole of Sind. Two resolutions were passed at the meeting.

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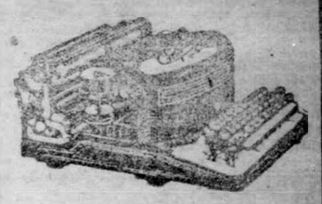
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HIGH COURT.

"GANDHI CAP" IN COURT.

PLEADER ASKED TO LEAVE THE COURT.

ORDER SET ASIDE BY HIGH COURT.

Jayaram Vishnu Vaidya ..... Petitioner.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an application to set aside the order of the Subordinate Judge of Devrukh.

The petitioner in his application stated:—

"That the petitioner is a pleader of about 21 years' standing, practising in the Courts Subordinate to the District Court at Ratnagiri in virtue of a Sanad issued to him in the year 1889 or thereabout. That during his whole career at the Bar he has never shown any disrespect to any of the Courts or their authority—and it has never even been suggested to the petitioner's knowledge that he ever did so. That the petitioner has adopted as his head-dress for about five or six months past a clean and decent Khadar cap, and had been appearing in court with that head-dress without any objection being taken to the same by any of the presiding officers of the Court, it being perfectly well-known that the petitioner by adopting that dress had not the slightest idea of showing any disrespect to the Court or its authority. That on the 7th of December last, the learned second-class Subordinate Judge of Devrukh relying upon an extract of a letter purporting to have been addressed by the learned Chief Justice to the learned District Judge of Ratnagiri, and communicated to the members of the local bar at Devrukh, refused to allow the petitioner to appear in Court with a Khadar cap. That the petitioner while maintaining that he had a right to appear in the head-dress he wore, assured the learned Judge that he was wearing the Khadar cap as usual without having the slightest idea or intention of showing any disrespect to the Court, that he was putting it on as usual having adopted the same as his customary head-dress and that he should be permitted to appear as before. That the learned Subordinate Judge however disregarding the petitioner's assurance and other pleas passed an order a copy of which is filed herewith, no certified copy of the extract from the letter purporting to have been written by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been annexed as the petitioner is informed that the learned Judge refused to give a certified copy of the same. That by the order aforesaid the learned Judge directed the petitioner "to leave the Court at once" and not to appear again before this Court in a cap . ." and further warned him that if the petitioner appeared in a cap again he would expose himself to all the consequences of a contempt of Court. That the learned Judge on that day practically prevented the petitioner from acting as a pleader in Court and as the petitioner is subsequently *informed* the learned Judge has refused even to recognise other pleaders holding brief for him. The petitioner is further informed by his clerk that one suit in which the petitioner appeared as a pleader for the plaintiff has been dismissed (for default) during his enforced absence, he having come up to Bombay to seek redress against the order of the Court against him.

The petitioner feels aggrieved by the order and acts of the learned Subordinate Judge as aforesaid, and begs to approach your Lordships for redress against the case, on the following among other grounds:—

The learned Judge had no Jurisdiction to pass the order complained of against the petitioner. That the order and the acts following thereon are illegal, unauthorized and not justified by the circumstances of the case. Assuming even that the views expressed in His Lordship the Chief Justice's letter were binding upon the petitioner, and that the petitioner was in error in appearing in his Khadar head-dress, it did not confer jurisdiction on the learned Chief Judge in passing the order he has done and in adopting an attitude which has the effect of virtually suspending him from his practice unless he changed his head-dress. The petitioner's assurance that the Khadar cap was never intended to be a mark of disrespect to the Court or the Judge should have been regards as sufficient particularly—when the petitioner was appearing in that head-dress for months and when the mere putting on of a Khadar cap was never before regarded as a mark of disrespect. The statement of the views of His Lordship the Chief Justice appearing in the extract of a letter from His Lordship should not have been held to be binding on the petitioner, or sufficient to entitle the Court to treat the same as a prat of the law There being no rules as to the dress to be worn by district pleaders and the only rule framed being in favour of the petitioner, the petitioner was not bound to discontinue his usual headdress—nor was the Court entitled even to ask him to do so. The learned Chief Justice could not have had the intention of giving effect to the *views* expressed in the extract of his letter as a binding rule. Even assuming that he had such an intention it is respectfully submitted that the expression of his views was not binding on the petitioner. It is doubtful if the High Court or the learned Chief Justice have authority to express such views in a letter so as to make the same binding on the petitioner. At any rate no rule having been duly promulgated or issued so as to make it applicable to all pleaders alike the expression of views conveyed in a letter could not have effect given to it as a binding rule. The learned Judge should have taken notice of the well-known fact that persons whose respectability could not even be questioned have adopted the Khadder cap as their head-dress that they are allowed to attend courts as witnesses and in other capacities and that even the subordinates of the High Court are not prohibited from putting on khadder caps as their head-dress when attending the Court. The learned Judge erred in proceeding summarily against the petitioner without giving him notice and in passing the order there and then. The order of the learned Sub-judge is extremely embarassing to the petitioner and his clients and has caused the petitioner serious loss in various respects and should be revoked without delay."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments set aside the order of the Subordinate Judge.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY OF "GRIEVOUS HURT"

Emperor vs. Laxman Rama.
(Before Marten of and a special jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with the offence of murder or in the alternative, culpable homicide not amounting to murder or in the alternative grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon for having caused the death of one Bamansha Kackaria, a billiard saloon keeper by striking him on his head with a bamboo strick on 8th October, 1921.

Mr. V. P. Vicaji, with the Hon. the Advocate General appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. I. N. Mehta defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that on the evening of 8th October, the accused a furniture polisher, Atmaram Soma and Arjan went to a liquor shop at Khetwadi and after drinking there went to liquor shop at Tin Butti, Falkland Road. There they went on drinking and picked up a quarrel with Mahomedan. All of them were turned out of the shop, when the accused ran to his room and came back near the liquor shop with a bamboo stick in his hand. The deceased Bamansha who had gone to Udvadia's hotel for his dinner was passing along the road and believing that the accused was going to assault some one caught hold of the bamboo. Both went on tugging at the bamboo and thus proceeded in 1st Carpenter Lane when a crowd assembled. The deceased let go the stick when the accused hit him on the head in consequence of which the deceased fell down. The accused and others ran away. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital and his wounds were dressed and he was allowed to go away. But as his wounds were bleeding he was again taken to the Hospital next day. His body had become paralytic and he died on the third day. At the post mortem examination it appeared that the deceased had the scalp of his head fractured from ear to ear.

There were 10 or 11 witnesses for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence was that there was not sufficiently reliable evidence of eye witnesses and the circumstantial evidence was not strong. The accused ought to be given the benefit of the doubt under the circumstances of the case. At most if the accused was guilty he ought to be found guilty of grievous hurt under Section 325 of the I. P. C.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" of murder and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" of grievous hurt under section 325 of the I. P. C.

His Lordship told the accused that the jury had taken a lenient view of his case and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY CASE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz. Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi Merchant, with abettment of cheating in respect of Rs. 47,000 on the 20th May, 1919, 7th June 1921, and 22nd December 1919 being the amount of three cheques paid by he Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Bowen. Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, appeared for K. N. Banaji, and Mr. Pradhan appeared for Mr. Motiram Jaykar.

The case which was fixed for hearing at 3-30 p.m. was taken up in the morning as Mr. Vicaji applied for a short postponement on the ground that the accused was operated for eye trouble by Major Duggan and in support of his application submitted Major Duggan's certificate.

His Worship. This case has been put up by the police since December last. It has taken already 12 months. Why did not the accused undergo operation before?

Mr. Vicaji. I do not know, I am not a doctor, your Worship.

His Worship. But surely the eye trouble did not develop in a day? What was he doing for one year? Never in the history of the Police Court has any case hung over an accused person for one year without a trial or some evidence being led.

Mr. Vicaji. I know of one case in which evidence was not lead in for one year.

His Worship. I am in this Court for the last 10 years but have never come across a single case like this. I think I should go on with the case in absence of the accused.

Mr. Vicaji. I do not know if the Magistrate can do that.

His Worship. We have a precedent of Hoti Mardan case in which Mr. Justice Daver distinctly laid down that a case could be proceeded with in absence of the accused.

His Worship then postponed the case till the 4th of January, 1922 and intimated that he will hear the case on 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 and 13th of January He hped that the case will be finished before the Sessions began and that the enquiry was completed so far as the police were concerned.

MR. JAHANGIR B. PETIT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Mr. Jehangir Bomnaji Petit appeared with his solicitor Mr. Sethna and lodged information before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Chothia and applied for process for insult and defamation.

In his information Mr. Petit said that he was Secretary of the B. D. Parsi General Hospital where Mr. Chothia's brothers was an indoor patient. It was reported that Mr. Chothia used offensive language against the Resident Medical Officer in regard to his brother's accommodation in the hospital. Some time after Mr. Chothia, in company of Mr. P. J. Murzban, called on Mr. Petit and discussed he conduct of he Resident Medical Officer and became very offensive and insulting towards Mr. Petit. He was asked to go, which he did. He met afterwards Mr. Petit in the company of a friend and pointing to Mr. Petit company of a friend and pointing to Mr. Petit said "See the Pig going," "the traitor going." Mr. Petit called upon him through his solicitors to apologise but to no result, hence he had to come to Court.

His Worship granted summons.

SURRENDER OF MOPLAH REBEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Dec. 20.

Chembrasseri Thangal, one of the rebel leaders surrendered and has been taken into custody by the military at Melatur.

MR. PRATT AGAIN!

NADIAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS FORCIBLY TAKEN OVER.

CITIZENS REFUSE TO SEND CHILDREN TO GOVT. SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Dec. 19.

Yesterday the possession of all Rastriya Schools of the Municipality was taken by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Kaira District in pursuance of the orders passed by the Commissioner, N. D., at 11 a.m. in the presence of the police authorities and the Collector. The Nadied Municipality last year passed a resolution to forego the grant given by the Government to the Municipality with a view to remove the control of the Government over Primary Education. The Collector sent the resolution back to the Municipality for reconsideration, but the Municipality remained firm to its original resolution and so the Government finally adopted the course of opening its own schools in competition with Municipal schools and with a view to having possession of the School buildings in the centre of the town took forcible possession of the school building on the ground that Municipality is not acting up to the condition sudner which the buildings were entrusted to it by the Government. But some time after the Government saw its mistake and handed over all the three buildings to the Municipality some days ago. Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner, N. D., is now guiding the affairs of the Northern Division. He gave on the 9th instant or thereabout notices to the three Municipalities to the effect that the three Municipalities had not been maintaining their schools subject to the supervision of the Government Educational Inspector under Section 54 of the District Municipalities Act and so they had committed default of duty in not allowing the Educational staff inspection and examination of these schools. He stated that he was, therefore, directed by the Government, to fix a time as required under the Section 178 of the District M. Act within which the Municipalities were to remedy the default. He fixed the time at 5 p.m. on the 17th, on the expiry of which time he would take action as he thought proper.

MUNICIPALITY REFUSES TO YIELD.

A special meeting of the Municipality was, therefore, called on the 16th, where it was resolved that the order of the Collector was not legal in as much as the Municipality was performing its duty under Section 54 of the D. M. Act as the duty of the Municipality lay in establishing and maintaining primary schools, who it was all along doing and the board further resolved that with a view that education may not suffer through such disputes with the Government, the management of the Municipal Schools be handed over to the Nadiad Rastriya Shikshana Samiti, which is already managing a Rastriya Vinaya Mandir or a High School. This Resolution was passed at about 7-30 p.m. on the 16th and the President received an order from the Collector in the morning of the 17th passed under Section 174 D. M. Act to the effect that the said resolution was illegal and calculated to cause annoyance to the public and so it should not be given effect to. In the evening another order was received from the Commissioner N. D., as stated above. The vice-president was also written to the effect by the Deputy Educational Inspector that the possession of schools should be handed over to him before 11 a.m. the next day. He replied that in such a serious matter he was unable to do anything without calling a special general meeting. The schools are closed from 15th instant to 17th January 1922. Yet the Government officials showed a great haste in taking possession and they have forcibly taken possession of those schools. The Nadiad public has been much incensed at such an illegal step, but they preserve complete quiet throughout. In this way, the Government has been able to show to the people that, the so-called Local Self-Government is a mere farce and that the Government wields enormous powers to bring down any Municipality to submit to its wishes however wrong they may be. To-day by a notice the schools, were opened, but the parents refused to send their children to these schools and from the temper of the people it appears that even though the Government may choose to open any number of schools, it may employ any number of teachers, the Nadiad people will not send their children to such schools, as they fully realise that the slave mentality in its schools as it did up to this time.

Mr. Pratt may act, as an autocrat, but the people are not in a mood to submit so easily.

COLLECTOR'S ORDER.

Order under Section 174 Bombay District Municipal Act.

It has come to my notice that the Nadiad City Municipality by a resolution passed on the 16th December, have decided to hand over the Municipal School buildings including those leased to the Municipality on hire and all furniture and equipment thereof belonging to the schools to a private body called Rashtriya Shikshan Samiti and to hand over to that body the management and control of the Municipal Primary School's for the period of one year from the 17th December. Further that they have resolved to pay a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a monthly grant in aid to the Samiti and a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be given in advance for the first two months, so far as their funds will permit. It appears to me that this resolution is illegal for the following reasons:—

Under Section 54 (P) of the Municipal Act it is the statutory duty of the Municipality to make reasonable provision for the maintenance of primary schools. It is not open to them under the law to delegate their functions and duties wholesale to a private body, nor are they discharging those duties if they hand over control and management of the schools to a private body. This is all the more illegal in the present case since they have not even retained only right of supervision or control apart from the examination of the accounts. Further, the proposal to pay out sums to a private body in order to allow them to maintain the schools without supervision and control of the Municipality and without conducting the schools on the basis of the Educational Departments rules is injurious to the public. Therefore, in exercises of the powers conferred on me under the Section 174 (1) Bombay District Municipal Act, I suspend the execution of the said resolution and prohibit the transfer of the schools or school property and furniture and records to the Rashtriya Shikshan Samite or any other private body or the payment of any sum to such body or private individual in pursuance of the Municipal resolution.

(Sd.)
Collector of Kaira.
No. M. V N. N. of 1921.
Nadiad,
17-12-21.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the President Nadiad City Municipality under the provision of Section 174 (2). The reasons for making this order are contained in the order itself.

(Sd.)
Collector of Kaira.

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR'S NOTICE

From The Deputy Educational Inspector,
Kaira, Nadiad.

To The President City Municipality, Nadiad
Nadiad, 17th December 1921.

Sir,—

I have the honour to invite your attention to the Commissioner N. D.'s No. M. U. N. dated 17th instant, a copy of which has been sent to you to hand over to me the management and the possession of the primary schools of the Nadiad City Municipality on 18th instant at 11 a.m. in the morning and also to grant me on advance of Rs. 9,000 for defraying the expenses of performing the duty imposed on me under the aforesaid order of the Commissioner N. D. I request that a reply may be given to me by the bearer. I would request you to meet me at the Government High School at 11 a.m. to-morrow or any other place convenient for the purpose of handing over.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Deputy Educational Inspector,
Kaira, Nadiad.

MR. PRATT'S ORDER.

No. M. U. N.
Camp Surat, 17th Dec. 1921.

Re: Government Resolution (Transferred Department). No. 1549 dated 7th December 1921. Commissioner, Northern Division's order dated 8th Dec. 1921.

Nadiad City Municipality's Resolution, dated 16th Dec. 1921.

ORDER.

In the Commissioner's order dated 8th December 1921, a period up to the 17th December was fixed within which the Municipality should perform the duty in respect of which they have been found guilty of default by the Government of Bombay—the duty namely of maintaining primary schools, subject to and in accordance with the rules under Sections 58 of the Municipal Act.

2. It now appears from the Resolution of the Municipality that they have definitely refused to perform their duty withi the period fixed and have proceeded to commit further gross illegalities.

3. I, therefore in exercise of powers conferred by Section 178 (2) of the District Municipal Act hereby appoint the Deputy Education Inspector of the Kaira District to perform the duty of managing, administering and maintaining the Nadiad City Municipal primary schools and I further direct that the Nadiad City Municipality shall forthwith pay to the Deputy Educational Inspector on advance of Rs. 9,000 for defraying the expenses of performing that duty such payment to be made by a deposit account to be opened in favour of the Deputy Educational Inspector in the Sub-Treasury at Nadiad.

(Sd.) F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D.

To, The Collector of Kaira,
The President, Nadiad City
Municipality.

DOMINION STATUS ESSENTIAL.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S VIEW.

HIS APPEAL TO COUNCIL MEMBERS TO RESIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Ex-Advocate-General, in the course of a lengthy appeal referring to the Viceroy's statement that to prevent intimidation repressive laws must be enforced says that law-abiding citizens ought to be told to prefer complaints under Criminal Procedure Code in the ordinary way so that their names and their facts may be known to the public. Due regard for laws can be ensured easily if laws are not made or used for regulating political agitation in accordance with the views of Government as to how political agitation ought to be conducted and if the law of sedition in India is declared and worked exactly as in England. Not much useful purpose is likely to be served by a round table conference unless Dominion status is immediately conferred and all arrested and imprisoned are released. He asks the opposition party in the Madras Legislative Council to resign their seats by way of protest in view of the Council's rejection of several useful and important resolutions including a motion to discuss the shooting by police in connection with Madras labour trouble and refusal by Legislative Council to give leave to discuss the application of Criminal Law Amendment Act to the Madras Province. He also appeals to members of Liberal League to accept constructive part of the Congress programme in its entirety. He appeals for support of Swadeshi, national education, total prohibition and renunciation of titles.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

MUST REPRESENT PEOPLE.

MR. PATEL ON LIBERALS' DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

Mr. V. J. Patel ex member of the Imperial Legislature, who reached here from Bandra, last evening interviewed regarding the idea of Holding a Round Table Conference or a prelinary Conference of the leaders of all the parties stated that the time for such a Conference had not yet arrived and that in any case the initiative therefore, must come from the Government. If a Conference was to be shortly convened there must be on it a clear majority of the elected representatives of the members of the All-India Congress Committee in order to enable the Congress to have a determining voice. He does not believe in a preliminary Conference of non official leaders and declears that the Conference, if it is to be convened at all, could only be after the Congress and not before it Meanwhile he is of the opinion that the Congress must go on with its work ignoring all the suggestions for reapproachment.

On being asked as to what ought to be the attitude of the liberals at this juncture Mr. Patel said their duty was clear. If they could not yet see their way to cooperate with the non-cooperators they must at least withhold their cooperation from the Government by forthwith resigning the ministerships and seats on the legislative Councils.

MR. PATEL IN SURAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Dec. 20.

Apropos the situation created by Government taking possession of the local Municipal schools and records relating to the management of primary education, Mr. V. J. Patel who specially came from Bandra, appealed last evening at a public meeting in the Victoria Gardens as a result of which five thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot and nine buildings were promised by owners for starting National Schools. Resolutions boycotting Government Schools and advising children to join the National schoo's were passed.

It is understood that the Municipality had by a resolution granted a sum of forty thousand rupees to the National Education Society and passed two cheques one for fifteen thousand and the other for twenty-five thousand on the Surat branch of the Imperial Bank and on the Central Bank respectively but that while the former made payment the latter bank dishonoured the cheque. The Collector of Surat has asked the Municipality to pay fifty thousand rupees from its funds for the maintenance of primary schools.

THE ANGORA FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

The Ganchi Hallaie community was addressed by Haji Abdullah Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, and Molvi Abdulkarim Daras on the the 16th, on the Angora situation, the result being a collection of Rs. 1,200 for Angora.

The Musalmans of Shikharpuri Mohalla held a meeting and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,800. Pir Sahib Jhaudawamma has further sent Rs. 2,600 for the Angora Fund. The Arabic Madresseh conducted by him was closed and the professors and students were sent out for collections. Sind Musalmans are working with great enthusiasm and energy. Seth Usman Saleh Mohammad contributed Rs. 251 towards Angora on the occasion of his son's circumcision ceremony.

CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The following promises of further contributions towards the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta have been received by His Excellency the Viceroy:—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal Rs. 25,000, His Highness the Maharaja of Datia Rs. 10,000, His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh Rs. 10,000 His Highness the Mir of Khairpur Rs. 15,000, the Chief of Sangli Rs. 10,000 and the Raja of Jawhar Rs. 2,500.

JAIL AND THANA RIOT CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GIRIDIH, Dec. 20.

Judgment in what is known as the Jail Riot Case was delivered to-day. Eleven of the accused were acquitted and sixteen were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

In the Thana riot case three were acquitted, one was sentenced to one days imprisonment and the remainder to one year. These cases, hearing of which lasted over six months, arose out of the rioting which occurred in Giridih last April when attacks were made on the Jail and Thana.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, December 24.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The foundation of the building for Borli High School of the Society to be built out of the donation of Rs 55,000 given by Miss Dhunbai P. Rakimji of Gholva in memory of her departed mother, is to be laid down on Thursday the 22nd instant at 11 a.m.

JASHAN COMMITTEE.

An elocution prize competition examination for Parsi students of Colleges of all Faculties will be held under the auspices of the Jashan Committee on Sunday, the 29th January, 1922. Subject:—"Excellence of the Zoroastrian Religion." 1st prize Rs. 60 2nd prize Rs. 40.

BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The 5th session of the Bene-Israel Conference will be held at the Israelite School, Mazagon, on the 25th, 26th and 27th December. The first day's sitting will commence at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. C. B. Reuben will preside and Mr. Shalome Elijah is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

CONGRESS KHILAFAT SPECIAL.

Registering passengers either by second or third class by the Congress Khilafat Special Train has been stopped from to-day as there is no more accommodation available.

Tickets will be given today at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in exchange of receipts passed to the passengers who have registered their names.

LATE MR. NAGINDAS L. JAVERI.

Mr. Nagindas Lallobhai Javeri, the proprietor of the firm of Javeri Nagindas Lalloobhai & Sons, breathed his last at the age of 69 on Tuesday the 20th instant at his residence on Sandhurst Road. He died of pneumonia. His death is mourned by his numerous friends and relations. He was one of the pioneers to start diamond business in Bombay. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased Motino Dharm Kanta was closed on the 21st instant.

HOAX ON GOVINDJI'S SHOP.

Yesterday morning a 'phone message was received purported to have been sent from "Police Court" to Mr. Govindji Vasanji's shop at Chira Bazar that police were coming shortly to search the shop. Mr. Kanji, the Manager of Mr. Govindji's shop, thereupon, waited for a while and not seeing the Police 'phoned back to the Princess Street Police Station as to when the Police were coming to search the shop. The Sub-Inspector on duty denied all knowledge of it; thereupon the mother of Mr. Govindji appeared before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in the afternoon and asked if it was true that her son's shop was to be searched as, she said, they had received a 'phone message.

His Worship said it was not true but somebody must have placed a hoax on her. There was no such order from his Court and that she should not be frightened by such messages unless they were authenticated by the Court.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SANGHA, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay was held at Laxmi Bagh, New Bhatwadi, on the 17th instant with Mr. R. S. Padbidri in the chair, at which the Akhila Karnataka Sangha was formed with the object chiefly of spreading the Congress propaganda in the Community and of cooperating with he Congress Committees in the Karnatak Province. Rules were passed and a number of members were enrolled and a Managing Committee of 20 members was elected. The Committee met on the 19th instant and appointed the following members as office-bearers:— Mr. R. S. Padhidri, President. Mr. R. K. Pabhu, Vice-President. Messrs. R. K. Golikere and N. G. Ganpuley, Hon. Secretaries, and Messrs. H. B. Gumaste and N. M. Haldipur, Hon. Treasurers. The subscription has been fixed at Re. 1 only per annum. The Committee hope that as large a number of the Karnatak residents of Bombay and Suburbs as possible will enrol themselves as members of the Sangha. Intending members are requested to apply to either of the Secretaries at the following addresses:—

Mr. R. K. Golikere, Saraswat Building, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

M. N. G. Ganpuley, Hira Building, near Sirdar Griha.

F. A. CUP.

FIRST ROUND TIES OF COMPETITION PROPER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 21.

The following is the result of the draw for the First Round of the competition proper for the Association Cup, to be played on January 7th:—

Bristol City versus Notts Forest.
Portsmouth versus Luton.
Hull City, Middlesboro.
Leicester City, Clapton Orient.
Blackburn, Southport.
Gillingham, Oldham.
Preston, Wolverhampton.
Newcastle versus Wrexham or Newport.
Manchester versus Merthyr or Darlington.
Brighton versus Sheffield United.
Southampton, South Shields.
Manchester United, Cardiff.
Sunderland, Liverpool.
Blackpool, Watford.
Bradford, Wednesday.
Everton, Crystal Palace.
Worksop, Southend.
Mansfield or Walsall versus Bradford City.
Brentford versus Tottenham.
Plymouth versus Fulham.
Chelsea, West Bromwich.
Northampton, Reading.
Aston Villa, Derby County.
Swansea, West Ham.
Swindon, Leeds United.
Burnley, Huddersfield.
Grimsby or Tufnell Park versus Notts County.
Barnsley versus Oxford City or Norwich.
Arsenal versus Queen's Park Rangers.
Portvale, Stoke.
Bolton, Bury.
Millwall, Ashington.

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THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews	1	0
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 22, 1921.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the proposed Round Table Conference is so logical that it should demand no explanation or defence. But his critics will doubtless misrepresent the Mahatma and declare that he is a determined zealot from whom it were hopeless that the Government of India and European interests should hope for restraint and fair-dealing. The proposal for a joint conference has come not from the Congress but from Moderates and Pandit Malaviya. The Congress would lay itself open to a charge of being weakly inconsistent if, after having stated clearly its aim, it should at this juncture consent to parley. For parley can only connote concessions on both sides and while the nation is prepared to deal fairly and even generously with those who are now its political opponents, nothing short of complete *Swaraj* is the nation's immediate aim.

The present crisis calls for clear-thinking. Confusion of thought makes for confusion of action and of ideals. Non-co operators have in terms that admit of no compromise stated their determination to win *Swaraj*. The statement was made after due deliberation of all it entailed and would mean. It is so very obvious that Mahatma Gandhi's plan of campaign makes the defeat of repression by non-violent non-co-operation the first victory in the struggle for the winning of Swaraj, and, remembering this, we feel the Government of India should be very grateful to Sir George Lloyd for that the Bombay Government have hitherto not succumbed to the temptation as completely as did Lord Ronaldshay. There should be no misconception in the minds of the bureaucracy or the people. "Repression," Mahatma Gandhi says, "is doing a world of good. It is opening the eyes of everybody and enabling every one to see the Government in its true light" and to see Government in its true light is to be convinced that nothing short of immediate Swaraj will redress our wrongs.

Let us not be misunderstood. As Mahatma Gandhi says the idea of a Conference between persons belonging to different parties for the purpose of exchanging views or joint action is always welcome as it tends, if it does nothing else, to remove cobwebs and to promote mutual confidence. But to have a Conference is one thing; to have a Conference that will lead to success is quite a different thing. The essentials of success have been defined unmistakably by Mahatma Gandhi. We referred to them yesterday. But their force will not be lost by repetition. They are, first, that Government must change their attitude about the fundamental grievances which have brought about the present crisis and, second, they must yield to the expressed wishes of the people. Having already committed ourselves to a demand for nothing less then actual and complete *Swaraj* we must maintain that the only conference that can possibly give India peace is one summoned frankly to discuss ways and means of establishing *Swaraj* with the least inconvenience to all interests that might be affected by the change of Government. This is Mahatma Gandhi's view and the view of the Indian people. The non-co-operators, as Mahatma Gandhi truly says, have simply to do nothing. The present situation being entirely the Government's doing, it is they who must prove their *bona fides*, it is they who must unconditionally retrace their steps and it is they who must demonstrate the genuineness of their desire for ultimate settlement. The country is eager for an immediate settlement. But the settlement must be on its own terms, and the country is willing to pay a due regard to vested interests.

RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The unanimous report of this Committee, appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider the fiancial aspect of the Acworth Committee's report on Indian Railways, will no doubt strengthen the hands of the executive in some important respects. The central recommendation of the Committee is an endorsement of the Railway Board's demand for a minimum capital outlay of a 150 crores in the next five years; and as the Railway Finance Committee has solemnly recognised "that the provision of funds of this amount might involve supplementing our Indian loans by outside borrowing" we must be prepared for a repetition of the 7½ per cent. sterling loan dissipation of Indian rescources. The proviso made by the Committee that such borrowing should be effected in the cheapest market has a nasty trick of being totally ignored, for the excellent reason that there is no one to guarantee that the proviso will be carried out. The India office has still absolute powers in regard to all loans raised outside India; and though in the latest loan Mr. Dalal seems to have succeeded in softening down some of the harshest features of the earlier venture of this year, we have yet to learn that the proceeds of the loan will be applied strictly and exclusively with the view to safeguard Indian intersts. We consider it hopeless, in view of the multiplicity of non-Indian authorities, engaged in the purchase of stores for India, that full regard will be paid to our interests. Unless the Legislative Assembly wakes up in time, and frames definite rules governing not only the conditions under which extra-Indian borrowing should be resorted to by the Government and the terms to be accorded to the lenders, but also the manner in which and the object to which the proceeds are to be applied, we see no means of bringing to heel the entirely unsympathetic Finance Committee of the India Council, and prevent their unrestrained gamble in Indian resources.

A still more important recommendation of the Railway Finance Committee has negatived the idea of the separation of railway finances from the general budget. Those who put forward this suggestion desired to exhibit the true position of railway finance, which, under the existing practice of a consolidated budget, is apt to be obscured. There is, no doubt, the factor that the present position of railways as an earning asset is likely to make one forget past history and encourage a hasty construction of further lines until perhaps the whole of the present margin of profits is destroyed. It is of the utmost importance to avoid hasty construction. But this reason does not suffice to make us endorse this committee's conclusion that the suggested separation would involve a "surrender, by the Central Government, of railways as a source of revenue." No one suggests that the Central Government by consenting to a separation must abdicate all power over the railways. We do not even contend that the Central Government should not continue to obtain a net subsidy from the railways. Such a course would be more advisable than the present system of contributions from provinces, which engenders endless inter-provincial jealousies. But, reserving all powers that they now enjoy of supervision and control of the railways in general; reserving further a fixed handsome net subsidy for themselves from the railway profits, if the Central Government should agree to a separate railway budget, we see no reason to believe that financial equilibrium would be disturbed or even that the future of railways would suffer.

But our main objection to this report of the Railway Financial Committee is with regard the recommendation that new feeder lines be constructed by the State, failing which private enterprise may be recouraged, if necessary, by guaranteeing interest. The recommendation, it must be added, is made with special reference to feeder lines in coal districts; and the grant of interest guarantee is safeguarded by conditions about Indian domicile and Indian directorates. But these conditions can be evaded, and, even if made effective, they cannot get round the main fact that there is no room for private commercial ventures and that the guarantee will prove a dead loss to the community. If feeder lines are needed, let them be constructed by the local self-governing bodies who would be better qualified to judge of the need for and the possibilities of such railways than even the Central Government, and much more than the private capitalists. These bodies will also consider the possibility of alternative communications, which the Central Government are too far committed to railway profits to encourage, and to which neither the Acworth Committee nor the Railway Finance Committee seem to have given a thought.

HUSH! HUSH!

It is difficult for us in India to form an opinion on the Dail Eireann's attitude towards the Irish Agreement for Reuter's agency has starved us of information as to the precise nature and extent of the opposition with which the agreement is greeted by the Irish people and their self-chosen parliament. We have not been told anything of the terms of Mr. De Valera's alternative settlement while the words of burning invective with which De Valera has denounced the original agreement suggests that there are terms in it of which India has not been apprised. It is impossible to believe that a Treaty which Mr. De Valera described as "the most ignoble document ever signed" is altogether as satisfactory to Irish opinion as we had been led to expect before the Dail Eireann's public session opened. And yet the terms of the Treaty as communicated to India contain little to warrant Mr. De Valera's vehement denunciation. But we can only conjecture according to our lights and prejudices as to the Irish Agreement and its likely fate until the English mail papers come to enlighten us.

Another part of the world where history is being made to-day and about which Reuter's agency has been of late suspiciously silent is Egypt. After Adly Pasha's rejection of the shadow of independence offered to Egypt, that unfortunate country might have relapsed into a state of profound content for all the notice which Reuter's news agency has taken of it. And yet we feel convinced that much is taking place in Egypt to-day of considerable news-value—especially to us in India whose position is, in most respects, similar to Egypt's. The mail papers are here of some assistance, as for instance, Sir Valentine Chirol's warning in the London "Times" that the Egyptians contemplate adopting measures of non-co-operation with the Government. Sir Valentine is accredited with having had a large share in the production of the original Milner Agreement, and he is candid enough to declare that unless Great Britain gives Egypt the substance of independence, non-co-operation will render her position in Egypt untenable. In passing we would remark that it is a trifle surprising Sir Valentine did not form a similar opinion with regard to India where the power of the people for non-co-operation is so much greater than in Egypt. Reuter's agency, of course, allowed India to remain in ignorance of Sir Valentine Chirol's authoritative warning until the mail papers enlightened us. Were it not so exasperating, the manner in which the news agency regards itself as the best judge of what news is good for India to receive would amuse us. Thus the mental pabulum afforded by a report of floods in Dundee was deemed suitable for India—presumably because Calcutta merchants are interested in jute. But the warning that a whole nation proposes to embark on a campaign of passive resistance against British occupation is considered either as of not sufficient moment to prove interesting or as likely to do that vague thing feared by news-agencies and bureaucrats—"promote unrest." Among the amenities which *Swaraj* will bring to India, will, we trust, be a news service which promulgates news—not merely intriguing or misleading portions of it.

OUR DUTY.

We published yesterday an appeal by Mr. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, to all citizens of Bombay not to give credence to wild and malicious rumours that are being sedulously propagated by mischief-makers to the effect that there will be a *hartal* in Bombay on the 24th instant followed by a serious disturbance of the peace. To-day we publish elsewhere the appeal issued by Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, to the citizens of Ahmedabad and visitors to that city during the Congress week. The two appeals are inspired by the loftiest ideals of the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. "Let every Hindu and Mussalman remember," Mr. Chotani says, "that he would be the worst enemy of Islam and India if he took any direct or indirect, open or secret, part in disturbing the peace of the country. The success of our movement depends upon non-violence, which must be strictly observed even under the gravest provocations." "Our religion," Mr. Patel says, "consists in keeping absolute peace and advising others to do likewise. Our triumph consists in preventing the slightest trace of violence." We earnestly trust these appeals will allay the fears of all those who have given credence to false and malicious rumours. There will be—there must be—no *hartal* in Bombay on Saturday and we fervently pray that there will be no disturbance of peace. It is the duty of every one of us,—be he Jew, Christian, Parsi, Muslim or Hindu—to do all he or she can to contradict false and mischievous rumours and to spare no effort to see that peace and good-will among all communities are maintained. We shall be false to our country and to our God if we fail in that duty—or swerve even a hair's breadth in its performance

Notes of the Day.

The Usual Sequence.

Yesterday we published a cable from our London correspondent indicating that there was some likelihood of Great Britain effecting a change in her policy towards the Turks with a view of conciliating the Islamic world. To-day we publish a report of "sobstuff" about the harrowing sufferings of "Christians" under Turkish rule—for which "sobstuff" Lord Robert Cecil was responsible and the House of Commons the unfortunate audience. The sequence of the two items news is, of course, precisely as was to be expected. Indian Muslims have by this time become inured to seeing any suggestion of justice to, and peace with, Turkey followed by a startlingly sudden outburst of solicitude for Armenians, or for other "Christian Minorities" under Turkish dominion, all of whom suddenly feel the need for solace and protection the moment Great Britain suggests giving Turkey a little peace. Occasionally the trick is varied and we are treated to hair-raising tales of bomb plots in Constantinople or to dark suggestions of Bolshevist influence over Kemal Pasha. We do not know whether the trick has ever succeeded in deceiving Indian Muslims, but we are very sure of the fact that to-day the effort does not deceive. It merely annoys. We would advise Lord Robert Cecil to seek comfort in an interview with Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall who is now in England and who is the greatest living authority on the subject of Armenian "Massacres." Lord Robert would retire from that interview wishing that he could massacre some Armenians for leading him woefully astray by playing on his "Christian" crusader feelings.

"The Independent."

The genuineness of the eagerness of the "Liberal" Government of the United Provinces to remove that blot on the Indian Statue-book, the Press Act, is well demonstrated by the action they have taken against that fearless champion of public rights, "The Independent", after clapping into jail its editor and two other members of the editorial staff. Some of the other provincial Governments, too, notably those of Bengal, Madras and Burma, have been disclosing of late their intentions in regard to this potent weapon of repression, which is about to be snatched away from their hands. Evidently they do not seen to relish the idea of surrendering so handy a bludgeon and they are trying to establish the extreme inadvisability of ever parting with it by resorting to it to the last moment of its existence. We do not know what our non-official "Liberal" friends think of this official attempt to prolong the existence of the Press Act, which they have been telling the world is doomed for ever. However, that may be, "The Independent," we are sure, will emerge from its ordeal of a temporary eclipse, stronger than ever. We need not, of course, say anything as to the morality of using a repressive law, a bill for the repeal of which has already been introduced in the Legislature. We shall leave the riddle to be solved by the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England.

All's Well that Ends Well.

The application of Mr. J. V. Vaidya, pleader, Ratnagiri, against the order of the local Sub-Judge prohibiting him from appearing in court with a khadi cap came up for admission before the Chief Justice and Sir Lalloobhai Shah yesterday in the Bombay High Court. But those people who had crowded the court in anticipation of lively proceedings were disappointed, by the Chief Justice—Sir Norman Mcleod—at the outset giving judgment reversing the order of the Sub-Judge, on the ground that there was some misunderstanding on the part of the Sub-Judge in construing the circular of the High Court—issued, by the way, by Sir Norman himself as Chief Justice! Sir Lalloobhai Shah concurred in the judgment. All's well that ends well. We are glad to know that the High Court does not regard it an offence to wear a khadi cap and we hope the same view will be taken regarding khaddar coats. In Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police has declared himself not in favour of khadi cap but *not against* it, and on the maxim that those who are not against us are with us, we take it that the worthy Commissioner is in favour of the cap. We should like, therefore, to see the members of the legal profession taking advantage of the pronouncement by the Chief Justice and Justice Shah, to vindicate their own honour and freedom of action by openly using khadi cap and khaddar coats.

Encouraging Swadeshi!

The Madras Legislative Council has rejected, by a majority of 59 against 23 votes, a resolution recommending to Government to take early steps to introduce improved patterns of spinning wheels and to encourage and stimulate hand-spinning and hand-weaving as cottage industries. The official view as well as that of a large number of the non-official "co-operators" was that encouragement of the "charka" would not be a "commercial proposition." And this in the face of the fact that millions of Indians, rich and poor, have taken to wearing and otherwise using "khaddar" and in several districts of the Madras Presidency hand-spinning and hand-weaving continue to be the sole means of livelihood of numerous families. One of the councillors, a Mr. Palmer, opposed the resolution on the ground that "khaddar" was too coarse to come into common use and that it did not outlast three washings. It is evident that Mr. Palmer's experience of the use of "khaddar" is either *nil* or gathered from hearsay reports. But, Prof. Venkataratnam Naidu and other "Co-operationist" leaders had no excuse to belittle the utility of the spinning-wheel. They profess sympathy with the object of the resolution but declare that the "charka" cannot stand in competition with the latest devices of science and industry. But their arguments are based on confused reasoning and ignore the evidence of positive facts. Why has the hand-loom survived in India inspite of the latest inventions of the West? Obviously because, the latter cannot be availed of by every one and require capital, mechanical skill and other facilities which are not easily forthcoming in the remoter parts of the country. Hence the cheaper and more simplified machinery of the hand-loom is able to survive in the face of the fiercest competition of power-driven machinery. The economic factors which conduce to the survival of cottage industries are, often, not clearly grasped by those who make a show of their knowledge of economics. The spinning-wheel and the hand-loom will survive in India so long as the chronic poverty of the Indian masses is not overcome and so long as power-driven machinery is not brought to the cottage doors of the people. The councillors would have done well to realise this fact and to cast a glance around them to see what is happening in the villages, instead of being carried away by their impressions of modern industrial life in our urban areas.

Government measures."

The "Leader's" only comment on the communication is that it reveals divergences of opinion among the "Liberals" regarding the present policy of the authorities. We do not know who the "Liberal" friend is and what status he occupies in "Liberal" circles here. We should be extremely sorry to think that the extraordinary view expressed by this individual reflect the views of either the Western India Liberal Federation as a whole or of any responsible section of "Liberals." It is true the Federation has not deemed it necessary yet to break its sphinx-like silence and let the world know how it views the present policy of Government, though "Liberals" everywhere else and even some ultra-loyalists have come forward to condemn it in no uncertain terms. Our information is that this "Liberal friend" who is crying for more repression speaks for none but his own puffed-up little self.

"Divergences of Opinion"!

According to the "Leader" a Liberal friend" from Bombay, "who used to hold somewhat advanced views," has written to our contemporary as follows:—

"Apart from legal technicalities, do you not think Government has good grounds for taking stronger measures? I think, after my experience of the Bombay riots, our party ought not to be hypercritical about

WORLD'S RECORD IN AVIATION.

MR. JAMES' SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Dec. 21.

At the Martlesham aerodrome, (Suffolk), to-day, Mr. I. H. James, flying a Bamel machine with 450 H. P. Napier-Lion engine, broke the world's record by attaining an average speed of 196 decimal six miles per hour. His highest speed was 212 m. p. h.

A Frenchman, Sadi Lecomte, hitherto held the record with an average of 195.

THE CONGRESS SESSION

ONE OF ACTION NOT SPEECHES

UNIVERSAL DESIRE FOR UNITED FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

The Ahmedabad Session of the National Congress promises to be one of action and not of mere speeches and resolutions. It is therefore very likely that the session will not last more than two days. The recent arrests in all parts of India appear to have given an impetus to the movement for a determined action and there seems to be a general desire in the Congress circles to present a united front forgetting all differences at any rate for the time being. It is very probable that this year's Congress in spite of some difference in regard to certain items of non-co-operation as revealed at the recent Maharashtra conference in Akola, will reaffirm the resolution on Non-Cooperation in its entirety. There is not much hope that any suggestion for slight modifications in the non-co-operation programme will meet with success. On the contrary it appears probable that the question of starting Civil Disobedience will find prominent place in the deliberations of the Congress. Although on this question it would be difficult to hazard a definite statement, there seems to be no doubt that there is a very strong feeling in favour of Individual Civil Disobedience in all parts of India and Mass Civil Disobedience in a few select areas provided, of course, requisite atmosphere for such action is available. Although it is likely that a proposal for general non-payment of taxes will be mooted, opinion on this important question is apparently divided and one can, therefore, reasonably hope that this extreme step will not be adopted. It is whispered in certain quarters that a suggestion might probably be made in the Subjects Committee for a change in the Congress Creed in order to enable Congress to declare Republic at this Session. But signs are not wanting to show that such a proposal will not meet with tangible support even in the Subjects Committee.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

EVERYTHING SWADESHI & SIMPLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

The 36th Session of the Indian National Congress to be held here promises to be a memorable one, not only in regard to the momentous questions of national importance that will come up for discussion but also to the notable departure in the nature of arrangements to be provided for the delegates and visitors. Simplicity and Swadeshi appear to be the watch-word of those in whose hands have been entrusted the preparations this year, with the result that everything is of Khadder and other Swadeshi materials.

On the other side of the city, overlooking the Sabarmati river, a huge tent, purely of handspun and handwoven Khadder, intended to accommodate a limited number of delegates and visitors, is in course of erection and will be ready in time for the Congress. At the main entrance to the Congress *Mandap*, as it is called, there has been erected a fountain on four sides of whose base is interesting sculpture of masonry which arrest the attention of every visitor. A soldier in uniform is seen on one side while the picture of an Indian in his simple native dress is presented on another. On the third is a noticeable figure of some goddess carrying the Swaraj Flag with a small cow at her feet and on the fourth there is *Charka*.

THE CONGRESS PANDAL.

The *pandal* is fitted with electric lights but no seating arrangement of any sort has been provided. Every one is expected to squat on the carpets, not excluding the press correspondents, who, it is stated, will be given low tables which they can use to keep notebooks upon and write while sitting on the floor, thus bringing us back to good old days. There will be no chairs or benches, not even on the dais, except perhaps for the President-elect, whose name in consequence of the arrest, is of doubt and speculation, although there is popular belief that Mrs. Das will formally occupy the chair. This question of the Presidentship will however, be decided on the 23rd at a meeting of the Working Committee. Electric lighting is provided by a special generating plant put up next to the *pandal* and the local municipality has nothing to do with it. The tent is expected to provide accommodation on the whole for about 13,000 persons, that is, six thousand delegates, three thousand Reception Committee members, three thousand visitors and about a thousand ladies. If the audience were to exceed this limit there will be overflow meetings in a separate tent nearby which will be also shortly erected for the purpose. There are about 2,000 volunteers in *Khadder* uniform.

MOSLEM LEAGUE PANDAL.

The *pandal* for the All-India Moslem League is a comparatively small one but is more neatly set up, though made of Bengal Jute mats. Arrangements for board and lodging for Hindu delegates and visitors are nearing completion in Khadi Nagar, where there are nine separate blocks to accommodate nearly six thousand delegates and a few visitors, each room measuring 16 by 12 feet and accommodating five. Mr. Gandhi will stay in the seventh block meant for delegates from Gujrat and Bombay. The Mohammadan delegates, who are expected to be not more than a thousand, will be provided for in Moslem Nagar. The three main entrances to the blocks go by the name of Shaukat Ali Gate, Mohamed Ali Gate, and Babul Masavat or the Gate of Equality. A huge wooden *Charka* more than 15 feet high is exhibited in the middle with an inscription in Urdu characters, meaning "friend to a friend and enemy to an enemy."

ARRIVAL OF PROMINENT LEADERS IN AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

Prominent among those who have so far arrived for the Congress are Mr. V. J. Patel from Bandra (Bombay) and his Holiness Shankaracharya of Sarda Pith, accused discharged in the recent Karavhi State Trial. Hakim Ajmal Khan, President-elect of All-India Khilafat Conference and Dr. Ansari of Delhi will reach here to-night. Maulana Hasrat Mohani, President-elect of All-India Moslem League and Seth Chotani will arrive by the Gujarat Mail from Bombay To-morrow morning there will be a procession of leaders starting from the railway station. All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be opened by Mrs. Motilal Nehru of 24th.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. VIJIARAGHAVA CHARI TO ATTEND THE SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

It is understood that Hakim Ajmal Khan's name will be recommended by the Working Committee of the Congress at its meeting on the 23rd for the Presidentship of the 36th session of the Congress and that the All-India Congress Committee will in all probability ratify the suggestion at its meeting on the 24th.

It is probable that Mrs. Das will not be able to attend the Congress as her presence in Calcutta during the Prince's visit may be necessary. Among the expected arrivals for the Congress are Messrs. C. Vijiaraghava Chari, the President of Nagpur Congress who stood aloof from the recent meetings of the executive body of the Congress owing to some differences of opinion in regard to its constitution, and Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty of Calcutta.

"SINK ALL YOUR DIFFERENCES."

MR. R. P. KARANDIKAR'S APPEAL.

In response to the invitation of the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara has written to say that he is quite ready to attend the forthcoming session of the Congress at Ahmedabad, adding that in the face of the relentless policy of repression which the Government has been pursuing, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to sink all differences of opinion and make common cause with the Congress in securing national emancipation. Mr. Karandikar has also expressed his readiness to sign the Congress creed and take part in its deliberations, if called upon to do so. It is hardly necessary to mention that Mr. Karandikar has been a Congressman of the old school, but remained out of it, after the change of the Creed last year. His latest declaration, therefore, will be received as a sure sign of the change that the unmitigated policy of repression has wrought among Indians of all classes.

A RESIGNATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GIRIDIH, Dec. 21.

Constable Moosaboo Khan, No. 154, Ward 1, Giridih town, has resigned his post in pursuance of the Khilafat mandate. He declined to have even pension which he was advised to take. He did not accept even his salary for December.

N. C. O. AT AJMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Dec. 21.

Khilafat and Congress work is going on actively in Ajmere. The following is a congratulatory message to the arrested persons passed in a public meeting:—

This mass meeting of Hindus and Mohamedans under the auspicies of the Ajmere Congress Committee congratulates Maulana Salamatulla Saheb and other leaders and the local twelve arrested volunteers on their so called punishment.

STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. N. G. Chandkaran wires from Ajmere:—

All-India Indian States Subjects' Conference which was to be held at Ahmedabad on 30th December has been postponed in obedience to Mahatma Gandhiji's desire owing to the critical situation of the country. We hope that considering the whole situation the States' subjects will paradon us for not holding its sessions this year at Ahmedabad.

GRAVE MENACE.

TO PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

BOMBAY APPELLATE BAR ON REPRESSION

The pleaders practising on the Appellate side of the High Court under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Gokhale passed the following resolution:—

We the Members of the Appellate side bar at Bombay feel it our duty to express our strong indignation against the indiscriminate campaign of repression recently started by the Government in British India. We are strongly of opinion that the policy of wholesale prosecutions an unwarranted and impolitic interference with the liberty of citizens and has the appearance of an effort to putdown in an indiscriminate fashion the legitimate political activities of the Indian people in the name of Law and Order.

It is a matter of profound regret that whilst the Government of India have not yet redressed the grave wrongs done to the Punjab, the Home Government also have so far failed to allay discontent among the Moslems of India by a satisfactory solution of the Khilafat question in consonance with the views and sentiments of the Mahomedan community. The discontent and unrest at present prevailing in the land are due to a variety of causes. Grievances after grievances have been allowed to accumulate during the last fifty years and repressive legislative measures have been added to the ever-growing statute book of India, especially during the last thirteen years. The local executive have been endowed with discritionary powers under various enactments and the evils flowing from the possession of such dangerously wide powers have been greatly intensified by the fusion of judicial and executive functions in one and the same set of officers. This anomalous and mischievous combination of powers now and then tempts executive officers on ones deed reports to invoke them to the fullest extent and has impaired the confidence of the Indian public in the good faith of the executive and the impartiality of the administration of justice. It is deplorable that whilst Government has evinced no genuine desire to deal adequately and in a spirit of generous sympathy and promptitude with the political, administrative and economic grievances of the long suffering people of India, they are now exhibitsing so much activity in the enforcement of repressive laws by means of indiscriminate arrests and wholesale prosecutions. While we strongly condemn along with Government all acts of violence resulting in breaches of the public peace by any section of the public, we must equally strongly condemn the policy of wholesale repression which is calculated to exasperate and embitter the feelings of the people and thus multiply centres of unrest and dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of India.

In our considered opinion this policy constitutes a grave menace to the rights and liberty of the Indian people and we feel that it is unstatesmanlike to send to jail those leaders of the people who have advocated and insisted on a policy of absolute non-violence and who may be expected to throw their weight on the side of the maintenance of peace and order in moments of popular excitement.

It is to us a matter of deepest regret that such a policy of repression should have been resorted to during the Viceroyalty of Lord Reading who was once the Lord Chief Justice of England and who has often declared his determination to Govern India in a spirit of justice and sympathy.

DECISION RESTS WITH MAHATMA GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Negotiations with regard to bringing about the situation preliminary to a round Table Conference were all along being carried on by Pandit Malaviya with Mr. C. R. Das, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Syamsundar Chakravarti. It has now taken a different turn and the decision rests with Mr. Gandhi.

KEY OF SUCCESS.

SARDAR KHARAK SING'S MESSAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Sardar Kharaksingh Sahib, President, S. G. P. C., sends his message from jail to the Khalsa that every Sikh should wear Khaddar and take simple food. Non-violence, he says, is the key of our success. He further expects that all members of the Akali Jathas in particular and the Sikh public in general shall at once give up the use of tea.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interview on the 20th December to Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri the Maharaja of Dinajpur, the Maharaja of Susang, Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan, Mr. R. S. Sarma, the Raja of Hetampur, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Mr. E. M. D. Cohen, Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Pal, Mr. Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri and Nawabzada K. M Afzal Khan Bahadur.

The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council arrived at Calcutta on the 20th instant by a special train.

A correspondent wires:—

Gangadhar Ganesh of Cawnpore left his railway service and is now working for the attainment of Swaraj.

RELIGIOUS DUTY.

OBEY ALL POLICE ORDERS.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS VISITORS.

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee has issued the following appeal to the citizens and visitors of the Ahmedabad Congress:—

To the Citizens and Visitors, we shall be on our trial during the next ten days. The Religion of the people in Bengal, Punjab, United Provinces, Behar, Madras and wherever the Government have issued orders of disbandment of Volunteer Corps and prohibition of meetings is to seek imprisonment. Our religion consists in obeying all orders of the Police and showing them every courtsey so as to fit us for Civil Disobedience. Our religion consists in keeping absolute peace and advising others to do likewise. Our triumph consists in preventing the slightest trace of violence.

All sorts of rumours are going abroad. Some say that there will be rioting in Ahmedabad during the Congress Week. Let us falsify everyone of these rumours.

As we want to obey all Police instructions so must we obey all instructions from volunteers.

Non-co-operators must be respectful towards co-operators. The wearers of Khadi should be polite and forbearing towards those who wear foreign cloth. The latter have as much right to wear what they like, as we have to wear what we like. In Swaraj every one has the freedom to do as he likes so long as he does not interfere with the liberty of others.

There must be no hooting or hissing on any account anywhere. We must be respectful to our Parsi or Christian brothers and sisters.

There should be no loitering or congregating on the public roads so as to avoid congestion of traffic.

When the procession is held to receive Hakimji Ajmalkhan, Moulana Hasarat Mohani, and Shrimati Basanti Devi Das, processionists should not walk with the carriages, nor crowd at the station but take their places on the route and therefrom.

The citizens should help strangers who may visit Ahmedabad during the Congress week and let them feel at home in our midst.

No rumours should be believed. Reference should be made in every case to the Khilafat, Muslim League or the Congress Offices.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

A deputation of seventeen representatives of various shades of political opinion names of whom were already announced waited on the Viceroy at Belvedere to-day. The deputation drew attention to the gravity of the present situation in the country and suggested that it could be improved by His Excellency's inviting leading representatives of all shades of opinion and particularly of the masses to a conference under his leadership to recommend remedies for the present conditions. They believed that with mutual forbearance and goodwill such a conference would find it possible to replace the present unrest by peace and harmony based on guarantee of ordered and healthy national progress. In the meanwhile it seemed to them imperative that notifications and proclamations issued under Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 and Seditious Meetings Act should be withdrawn and all persons imprisoned as a result of their operations immediately released. After pointing out that a considerable section of the public were anxious that the Prince of Wales should be received with the respect due to him the deputation stated that there was a widespread feeling that Government should await themselves of the present opportunity of bringing about a peaceful solution which become much more difficult should the present tension continue and increase.

MR. G. R. DABHOLKAR'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, President, Ahmedabad Praja Mandal has telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy: "Ahmedabad people, co-operators, non-co-operators and neutrals strongly disapprove of the recent Government policy of indiscriminate prosecutions and repression. Government is thereby drifting into a peoples political muddle. Trust Your Excellency's statesmanship will redress the wrongs which have thrown the country into indignation. Pray release leaders, and volunteers and start negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of all shades of opinion."

MR. R. G. PRADHAN'S PROTEST.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan has addressed the following protest to the Viceroy in the course of which he writes:—

The soul of India has now awakened as never before; and it ought to be clear to every-one that nothing but the establishment of full Responsible Government will solve the Indian problem and bring about real harmony between Great Britain and India. The present policy will never be successful; it will simply result in making the present situation more serious and complicated still.

GOVT. MUST PROVE ITS BONA FIDES.

AND UNCONDITIONALLY RETRACE ITS STEPS

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO CONFERENCE

NON-COOPERATORS HAVE TO DO NOTHING

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REPLY TO LORD RONALDSHAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

Referring to Lord Ronaldshay's speech at the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday last Mr. Gandhi made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press at his Ashram late in the night.

"I have read Lord Ronaldshay's speech in the Bengal Legislative Council. While I appreciate the note of conciliation about it, I cannot help saying that it is most misleading. I do not want to criticise those parts of the speech which lend themselves to crititicism, I simply want to say that the present situation is entirely his own and the Viceroy's doing. In spite of my strong desire to avoid suspecting the Government of India and the local Governments of a wish to precipitate a conflict with the people upto now, all that I have heard and read leads me to deny the existence of some sort of pressure, even intimidation on the part of individuals, I do wish emphatically to deny that in connection with the phenomenal *hartal* on November 1st Calcutta there was any intimidation organised or backed by, or on behalf of, the local Congress or the Khilafat Committee. On the contrary, I am certain that the influence exerted by both these bodies was in the direction of avoiding all intimidation. Moral pressure there certainly was and will always be in all big movements, but it must be clear to the simplest understanding that a complete *hartal* such as Calcutta witnessed on the 17th November would be an impossibility by mere intimidation. But assume that there was intimidation, was there any reason for disbanding volunteer corps prohibiting public meetings and enforcing laws which are under promise of repeal? Why has no attempt been made to prove a single case of intimidation? It grieves me to have to say that the Governor of Bengal has brought in the discovery of swords or sword sticks in one place in Calcutta to discredit large public organizations. Who intimidated the people into observing a complete *hartal* in Allahabad after all the leaders were arrested - it in spite of the reported undue official pressure that was excercised upon shop keepers and ghantywalas at that place? Again his lordship says: "If we are to assume that this development means there is genuine desire to bring about improvement there must be a favourable atmosphere, in other words, it will be generally agreed that a truce must be an essential preliminary to any possible conference. If responsible leaders of Non-Cooperation now come forward with a definite assurance that this is the correct interpretation, I should then say we were in sight of such a change of circumstances as would justify Government in reconsidering the position. But words must be backed by deeds. If I were satisfied only that there was a general desire for the conference and that responsible Non-Cooperation leaders were prepared to take action, then I should be prepared to recommend my Government to take steps in consonance with the altered situation".

This is highly misleading. If, wherever words "Non-Cooperation leaders" occur the word "Government" were put in and if the whole of the statement came from a non-cooperator, it would represent the correct situation. Non-co-operators have really to do nothing for they have precipitated nothing, they are overcautious.

The disturbance in Bombay was allowed to override their keen desire to take up aggressive civil disobedience, but in the present circumstances the phrase Civil Disobedience is really a misnomer. What non-co-operators are doing to-day I claim every co-operator would do to-morrow under similar circumstances when the Government of India or the Local Governments attempt to make our political existence an agitation no matter how peaceful, an utter impossibility. May we not resist such attempts by every lawful means at our disposal? I cannot imagine anything more lawful and more natural than that we should organise our volunteer organizations, purging them of every tendency to become violent and continue also to hold public meetings, whatever the consequences of such a step. Is it not proof of the law-abiding instinct of hundreds of young men and old men that they have meekly, without offering any defence and without complaining, accepted imprisonment for having dared to exercise their elementary rights in the face of government persecution? It is the Government which is to prove its genuine desire for a conference and an ultimate settlement. It is the Government which has to arrest the fatal course along which repression is taking it. It is the Government that is to prove to non-cooperators its *bona-fides* before it can expect them to take part in any conference. When they do that it will find that there is an absolutely peaceful atmosphere. Non-Cooperation when the Government is not resisting anything except violence is the most harmless thing. There is really nothing for us to suspend. We cannot be expected until there is actual settlement or guarantee of settlement to ask school boys to return to Government schools or lawyers to resume practice or public men to become candidates for the Councils or title-holders to ask for return of the titles in the nature of things. It is, therefore, clear that non-cooperators have to do nothing.

Speaking personally I can certainly say that if there is a genuine desire for a conference I would be the last person to advise precipitating aggressive Civil Disobedience which certainly it is my intention to do immediately. I am entirely satisfied that the people have understood the secret of non-violence and let me say the last ten days' events have shown that the people seem clearly to understand its inestimable value. If then the Government recognises that non-cooperators mean business, they intend to suffer limitlessly for the attainment of their goal, let the Government unconditionally retrace its steps, cancel the

(Message Incomplete.)

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My mission—the mission of collecting money, towards the relief of the distressed and the destitute in Malabar—brought me to Ahmedabad and I availed myself of the opportunity to pay a visit to Mahatma Gandhi and his *Ashram*. I presented myself before Mahatma Gandhi as one of the opponents of N. C. O. movement and I was received with his characteristic smile. One need hardly say that he was busy. There was some talkink about the Moplah rebellion in Malabar and before I took leave of him I put it to him to give out his opinion regarding the much-talked of round table conference. Instantaneously he replied "The time has not yet arrived." Evidently he must have thought about it and discussed within himself before, otherwise, the reply could not have been so very instantaneous. Regarding the suggestion of first having a conference of the representative leaders of the country, he said, "It is very good to have such a conference."

From the conversation, I was able to gather that Mahatma Gandhi thinks that, by suggesting a round table conference with the Government, we are showing our weakness It would have been the otherwise if the suggestion had proceeded forth from the Government.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 19.

"CANNOT BE SUCCESSFUL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

Mr. Fiyaz Mahomed Khan M. L. A. in course of a statement to press strongly opposes the idea of a Round Table Conference which could not be successful just as the Reading—Gandhi and the Ronaldshay-Das interviews ended in nothing. He thinks the people's grievances are fullyin, intelligible terms, known to the Government and no self-respecting non-cooperators at least not the Muhamadans would agree to the proposed Conference unless the Khilafat was satisfactorily solved, and political prisoners released. Hne foreshadows that he would raise his voice in the Legislature Assembly against any proposal to convene such a Conference.

"STATESMAN'S" COMMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The "Statesman" today in a leading article referring to the Round Table Conference which the Viceroy is asked to convene says that it is a manifest invitation of the Conference that discovered the solution of the Irish question but the Indian delegation however respectable can scarcely claim to speak with an authority equal to that of the men who represented Dail Eireann. In the course of the same article the paper observes that whatever influence the members of the deputation to the Viceroy may wield over their own adherents none of them can vouch for the abandonment of Non-Cooperation. To resemble the Irish Conference, therefore, the Indian delegation should contain others besides those whose names were mentioned and must at least include the active organisers of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements.

Concluding the article says "If a conference is to be held the issues must be reduced to definite terms. We can hardly suppose that Lord Reading will consent to any conference until he knows precisely what matters are to be discussed and unless also the basic points of agreement are settled beforehand. If the wrongs of the Punjab still rankle it is for Mr. Gandhi to state what remedies he considers necessary. If the Khilafat question is to be profitably discussed practical proposals must be placed on the table and if Swaraj is to be brought before the Conference the demands of Mr. Gandhi, and his colleagues must be set forth

IRISH TREATY

MR. BARTON FOR ACCEPTANCE

DETAILS OF NEGOTIATIONS OUT-LINED.

'SIGNATURE OR WAR'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

At the sitting of the Dail Eireann Mr. Barton in a quiet impressive speech discussed the dreadful alternative confronting the delegates during the last hours of Sunday December 4th when the negotiations had definitely broken down. After the contact had been renewed Mr. Lloyd George declined Mr. Griffith's proposal to refer the alternative of war to the Dail Eireann, declaring that they were plenipotentiaries and must either accept or reject the terms, and he gave the Irishmen till ten in the evening saying that the signature of all the plenipotentiaries was necessary or the war would be renewed. Mr. Barton and Gavan Duffy favoured refusal but did not dare alone to accept the responsibility for a war, therefore they signed and now honoured their signature by recommending acceptance of the Treaty.

"BRITISH BLUFF."

MR. COLLINS' FIGHTING SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

When the Dail Eireann resumed the public session this afternoon, Mr. Michael Collins in a fighting speech referred to the assertion that the delegates in London broke down before the first bit of British bluff and said amid cheers. "The British put up a pretty good bit of bluff, here for the last two years. We did not break down before it."

He added that his respect for the British during that two years had in no way been lowered during the two months' negotiations.

BRITISH PREMIER'S LETTER TO MR. GRIFFITH.

IRELAND AS "CO-EQUAL" WITH OTHER NATIONS IN COMMONWEDTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

A letter from Mr. Lloyd George was read by Mr. Griffith at yesterday's session of the Dail Eireann. The communication said that article three of the Treaty meant that the Government of the Irish Free State would be consulted regarding the appointment of a Governor-General, in order to ensure that the selection was acceptable to it, before a recommendation was made to the King. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the articles five to nine were agreed upon for mutual benefit and in no way affected the position of the Irish Free State in the Commonwealth, or its title to representation at the Assembly of the League of Nations. The letter goes on to say:—"It is our desire that Ireland should rank as co-equal with the other nations of the Commonwealth, and we are ready to support that constitution when it comes into effect."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by intimating that withdrawal of the military forces would be begun when the Agreement was ratified.

"TREATY WILL BREAK UP BRITISH EMPIRE."

MANIFESTO BY GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

The Grand Orange lodge or Ireland has issued a manifesto saying that the Treaty will break up the Empire, and that if the Irish Free State should be set up, the loyalists will be compelled to befend their lives and liberties by force.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN DAIL EIREANN.

RESOLVE OF A SECRET SESSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Deil Eireann resumed its sittings this morning when Mr. De Valera notified his intention of moving an alternative proposal when a vote on the Treaty was taken. He declared that it would be illegal for the Dail Eireann to ratify the Treaty. They could only pass a resolution approving it.

Mr. Etchingham, Minister of Fisheries, in a vigorous speech denounced the Treaty which he said was a treaty of surrender, and declared that the British Cabinet had compelled Mr. Duffy and Mr. Barton to sign.

Mr. Lynch, one of the secretaries of the peace delegation, supported the Treaty, ridiculing the suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George by flourishing a piece of paper in the face of Mr. Collins had put the wind up him; anyone knowing Mr. Mick Collins knew that he did not so easily get the wind up. (Cheers.)

Mrs. O'Calaghan, widow of the Lord Mayor of Limerick, speaking on behalf of the women members, opposed the Treaty

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

FURIOUS CANNONADING ON TAGUS

'LEALISTS' DRIVE BACK REVOLUTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

Reports are filtering through via Paris to the effect that a revolution has broken out simultaneously in all the leading towns and Seaports in Portugal. Direct communications are interrupted.

Furious cannonading is reported on the Tagus with heavy casualties and hospitals, are crowded. The New Premier, Leal, is directing operations against the revolution. He caused the revolutionaries to fall back but they were reinforced and the Lealists were then driven back.

Refugees are pouring into Spain.

SUCCESS OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

MIS-UNDERSTANDING OVER FRENCH DEMAND CLEARED UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 21.

Greater optimism prevails at Washington regarding the success of the Conference now that the misunderstanding arising from France's eleventh hour naval demands have been partially cleared up. The modified French view point as explained to Reuter by M. Briand, is that France is quite ready to come to an understanding regarding the offensive armaments, but she is specially interested in the question or cruisers and submarines and destroyers for defensive purposes.

As regards the question of submarines, with which the Conference is about to deal, it is understood that the British delegation will press for their total abolition. If this is generally opposed, Britain will strongly urge for the reduction of submarine tonnage originally proposed by the Americans, and if the other powers insist upon having large submarine forces, the British will probably point out the necessity of Britain's building a large force of modern anti-submarine craft.

FRENCH NAVAL RATIO.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES FROM PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Dec. 21.

Washington.—It is understood that instructions have been just received by the French delegation from Paris requesting M. Sarraut to satisfy the American Government respecting the French naval ratio to the utmost degree consistent with France's interess. If the low percentage of capitalships is to be accepted, a correspondingly higher ratio of submarines and other smaller craft is to be substituted.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

REPARATIONS ACCOUNT BEING EXAMINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Dec. 21.

The Anglo-French Conference was resumed at Downing Street at midday and lasted and hour. A communique says that they continued to examine the state of the reparations account, conditions in Germany, resources available to meet the German obligations, and means of improving the general economic conditions in Europe. The experts re-meet this afternoon to consider further figures. The conference will meet again to-morrow.

DEALINGS ON NEW INDIAN LOAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

Dealings have started in the new Indian loan on the basis of a half per cent premium. Applicants have received about sixty per cent of what they applied for.

in a passionate speech in which she said she had paid a big price for the right to appeal to the Dail Eireann but no woman was going to vote merely because she was hurt by personal loss. She had been a separatist ever since her girlhood.

Mr. O'Kelly, the Sinn Fein envoy to Paris, bitterly opposed the Treaty.

There were sharp passages between Mr. De Valera and Mr. Griffith on the motion for a secret session, whereupon Mr. Burgess, Minister for Defence, explained that the statements made at a secret session were not intended to frighten the nervous members by impugning efficiency of the heads of his Department. If the Treaty were rejected war would be started again and public discussion on vital military matters would seriously injure them.

A motion was then submitted that the Dail again sit in a secret session to hear about the military affairs. Mr. Griffith protested against the motion and asked if they were trying to fool the Irish people. Mr. De Valera hotly replied after which the Dail decided to sit in secret.

125 MORE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

96 CONVICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Some 300 volunteers were out to-day, of whom 125 were arrested; 107 arrested volunteers were put on trial of whom 11 were discharged and 96 convicted.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

ACCUSED GETS 3 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Yesterday the Magistrate of Mymensing convicted Mr. Wajid Ali Khan, an influential local *zemindar* and President of the District Congress Committee, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to furnish security of Rs. 90,000.

VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

The City Magistrate to-day convicted eight volunteers under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for distributing leaflets and sentenced them each to 6 months' rigorourous imprisonment. About half-a-dozen arrests were made this evening.

ARRESTS AT CHAPRA.

VAKILS STOP WORK IN PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAPRA, Dec. 19

Pandit Bharat Missir Secretary, District Congress Committee, the acting Surdar of volunteers, Mr. Madhaw Singh, Senior vakil, non-cooperaor Mr. Dewanth Sahai, Town Congress Secretary were arrested on Saturday by the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Prabtunath Singh Ekma, Thana Secretary with 9 other were arrested in a public meeting at Manjhi Thana. Five volunteers were arrested while passing the Superintendent of Police's office on Friday last, of whom three were subsequently released. The second batch including the District Secretary Mr. Vindhyeshwari Prasad, District volunteers' Surdar Nazirahmed with others went doing the same work at the same place but refused. Five volunteers were arrested at Sonepur. The Police prohibited by a beat of drum in several thanas the use of Khaddar, carrying flags and public meeting generally.

Chapra Bar in body stopped work to-day in protest of the arrest of Mr. Madhosingh Vakil.

ARRESTS AT RANCHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANCHI, Dec. 20.

Mr. Nasir Uddin Shah Mahomed Yasees and the Congress Head Clerk Srj. Shiva Prasad Lall were convicted under section 17 (A), the former to 6 months the latter to 3 months. Srj. Lallit Mohan Sen Mehthura Prasad and Secretary Cumla are arrested.

MORE ARRESTS AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Volunteers detained yesterday for picketting the Modern High School have been released except the leaders.

Two Congress officials, Dr. Gorevar Sahai and Mr. Minzuddin have been arrested.

Thirty-eight more volunteers were convicted yesterday by the Joint Magistrate and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

MORE CONVICTIONS AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

Six members of the Delhi Congress Committee who disobeyed the District Magistrate's order prohibiting picketing of shops have been each sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for refusing to execute bonds for good behaviour for one year.

MORE CONVICTIONS AT HYDERABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Dec. 20.

Moulavis Fatehmahomed and Mahomedkarim Peerzada of the Aligarh Muslim National University were tried by the District Magistrate of Tharparker in a small village while on tour under Section 108. Each of them was awarded a year's rigorous imprisonment.

LALA SHANKERLAL:

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Mr. Bhagwan Sarup wires from Delhi under date 19th:—

Interviewed my uncle who is undergoing 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act. I learnth that the arrangements of food and clothing are extremely insanitary. Food is in fact unfit for human consumption. Lala Shankerlal refused to obey any jail rules or orders being a non-cooperator. He refuses, also, to come out of a solitary cell. He has given me to understand that he has got to make no personal complaint.

MR. JAIRAMDAS' TRIAL.

BREEZY IN COURT.

CONVICTED FOR TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SIND, Dec. 20.

Mr. Jairamdas Daultram, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested this morning under section 124A in his capacity as printer and publisher of "The Hindoo," a nationalist daily of Hyderabad, Sind. Having bade farewell to his friends and the people who had assembled in great numbers outside his residence, whom he exhorted strictly to observe non-violence and take wholeheartedly to Swadeshi if they were serious to win the struggle for Swaraj. Mr. Jairamdas was taken to the court at about 10 a.m. Only the Congress delegates were admitted from among the nationalists and pleaders and Government servants and police men besides. The proceedings did not begin until 11-30 when the District Magistrate, Mr. Thomas, appeared in his travelling dress, having just come from the station. The non-cooperators present in court did not get up when the Magistrate entered, whereupon they were threatened by the Magistrate that their conduct amounted to contempt of court and would be treated as such. The noncooperators undaunted still refused to comply with the Magistrate's order. Whereupon the Magistrate asked his head clerk to make a list of the men who were sitting, saying that they would in future be refused admission to the court. The head clerk took down the names of some—he was then called as witness. The names of others were not taken down.

The proceeding began a little after 11-30 when the Magistrate asked Mr. Jairamdas his name, which he gave. When the Magistrate asked him his caste, Mr. Jairamdas said that he had no belief in caste.

The Magistrate: What is your occupation?

Mr. Jairamdas: Seditionist against the present Government.

Mr. Lobo, the head-clerk to the District Magistrate, was the first witness called. He deposed that Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram was the printer and publisher of "The Hindoo." At this stage Mr. Jairamdas said "I could dispense with all evidence because I will admit everything. I will plead guilty to all charges of sedition."

The Magistrate: You are an accused you are not magistrate.

Mr. Tahilram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was the next witness. He said that he had read the issue of the 25th November of "The Hindoo" in which the article "Rascality of Government" had appeared. A translation in English was prepared, which was sent to the local Government which sanctioned the prosecution of Jairamdas under section 124A. The witness also deposed that "The Hindoo" had a fairly wide circulation throughout Sind and, in his opinion, the article was seditious.

The Magistrate to Mr. Jairamdas: Do you admit you are the keeper of the "Hindoo" press?

Mr. Jairamdas: Yes.

GUILTY TO CHARGE OF SEDITION.

Court: Will you plead guilty?

Mr. Jairamdas: I plead guilty to the charge of sedition, subject to making a statement.

Court: I won't allow that.

Mr. Jairamdas: Then I plead not guilty.

Court: I ask you will you offer any defence? Yes or no?

Mr. Jairamdas: I offer no defence but will state why I am seditious.

The Magistrate after consulting the Public Prosecutor allowed Mr. Jairamdas to make a statement. Mr. Jairamdas then began his statement in Sindhi but hardly had he uttered a few sentences when the Magistrate on a hint from the D. S. P. disallowed Jairamdas from proceeding further as his statement was a political harangue.

Mr. Jairamdas: I will go on with my speech. It is my right.

The Magistrate: If you persist I will have you removed.

Mr. Jairamdas: I refuse to stop unless you remove me by force.

The Magistrate thereupon asked the Dy. S. P., Mr. Tahilram, to remove Mr. Jairamdas. The Dy S. P. came forward and led Mr. Jairamdas and seated him on a chair with his non-cooperator friends.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

The public prosecutor then began his address over which he hardly took five minutes, saying that the outward object of the article in question was an attack on the police in connection with the Bombay riots, but the inner and obvious motive was to excite disaffection towards his Majesty's Government. The article was seditious and the offence was clearly proved. Just as the public prosecutor began his address, he drew the attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Jairamdas must be brought forward on the dais to hear his arguments. The Magistrate thereupon called Mr. Jairamdas to come and resume his former seat but Mr. Jairamdas refused, saying "I am under arrest. I should be led there by the police officer." The Dy. S. P. accordingly came forward and led him back to the chair from which he had first removed him but Mr. Jairamdas kept standinfg saying "I refuse to claim the privilege of sitting on chair."

The a trial lasted hardly 40 minutes, the sentence being pronounced immediately after the public prosecutor finished his address. The Magistrate read his brief judgment saying that in his opinion the offence was proved and accordingly convicted Mr Jairamdas and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Jairamdas thanked the Court for the privilege conferred on him. He received the sentence most cheerfully. He behaved with the utmost calmness and throughout the proceedings kept laughing and chatting with his friends.

Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand immediately filed the declaration as printer and publisher of "The Hindoo." This is the second editor of "The Hindoo" tried for sedition, the first being Mr. Vishnu Sharma.

FRANCE & TURKEY.

AN INTERVDEW WITH M. BRIAND.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The following is an account of the interview which Mr. Sapre, who represents the "Kesari," "Lokmanya" and 'Mahratta' papers at the Washington Conference had with M. Briand, the French Premier at Washington:—

Q.—Can you please tell me whether your Government is going to make any modifications in the recent Treaty which your Government negotiated with the present Angora Government?

A.—I do not think we are going to make any modifications and further we do not think it is meant against the British but we wanted to cut our expenses and there are seventy thousand French troops on the Syrian border which we are going to remove and so we negotiated the Treaty and it is perfectly satisfactory to us.

Q.—The people in India are glad that you negotiated the Treaty and thus stopped the war with the Angora Government and thus recognised the latter.

A.—We could not do anything else under the circumstances but to recognise them as they seem to be the natural and logical representatives of the Turkish Government and it is our desire that the Turkish Government should be strong and a living factor.

Q.—Do you please think that the Angora Government will get Constantinople back and also the Thrace and Smyrna regions?

A.—As soon the general conditions improve and peace prevails in the world I think the Turkish Government is bound to get back Constantinople and the other regions and you see we want peace in the world and unless we restore these to Turkish Government there will be no peace.

In the end I thanked the French Prime Minister for giving the interview and he shook hands and I took his leave. The interview that is, the answers were given in French but were translated into English by his translator.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SON AND NEPHEW RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

The cases against Mr. Krishna Kant Malaviya, Chunderkant Malaviya and Govind Malaviya who were arrested yesterday in connection with picketting at the Modern High School were disposed of today by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad who charged under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused refused to answer questions. Mr. Govind Malaviya only asked the court to impose on him the maximum punishment. The accused were fined Rs. 100 each but were subsequently released. Fines were not paid.

POONA PICKETERS

FINE REALISED BY ISSUE OF DISTRESS WARRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

Picketing in Poona Cantonment and City had practically ceased since the District Magistrate's prohibition. 2 or 3 picketers appear at about 4 p.m. near each shop but in a little while they are removed by the police and the day's picketing is at an end. None of these by offenders escape penalty of his offence as all make their appearance in the Court the next day and are fined. Most of them refuse to pay fine but Distress Warrants are issued and the amount recovered. In this way some 21 offenders have been penalised in Poona Cantonment.

POONA CIVIL RESISTERS NUMBER 200

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

As usual a fresh batch of 24 persons after giving due notice to the District Magistrate went to picket the liquor shops and were taken to the City Police office. Four civil resisters from cantonment and seventeen from the city were hauled up before Cantonment and City Magistrates under the District Police Act. All were fined but refused to pay. Distress warrants have been issued. The number of civil resisters who disobeyed the order has reached two hundred.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Dec. 20.

A meeting of the general body of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee was held at Hyderabad on the 19th instant, Dr. Choithram presiding. In view of the present situation ordinary rules of election were suspended and the following resolutions were passed.

In case some delegates from any district are arrested their places both as delegates and members of the Provincial Committee shall, pending their release, be filled by those who stood next in order at last elections. If critical situation arises the President or the Acting President can execrcise all the powers of the Council and is expowered to appoint successor till the next meeting of the Council and nominate members of the general body in places of those arrested till their places are filled by Executive Committees of respective districts.

The members of the Provincial Committee including two ladies enrolled themselves as volunteers.

CHRISTIANS IN ASIA MINOR.

AUTONOMY FOR ARMENIA URGED

'MASSACRES" BY TURKS.

LORD ROBERT'S OUT-BURST IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 21.

Prior to the prorogation of Parliament, Lord Robert Cecil drew the attention of the House of Commons to the sufferings of the Christians in Asia Minor and urged the Government to take every possible means to assist them. Lord Robert Cecil dwelt upon the assistance the Armenians gave in wartime, in exchange, he said, for the understanding that they should receive complete autonomy after the War.

Sir J. D. Rees said that it seemed to be assumed that the Turks could massacre the Armenians but that the Armenians were incapable of massacring the Turks. It was this failure to recognise that there were two sides to the question that had caused exasperation in India and elsewhere. There was no justification whatever for preferring the Armenians to the Turks. The Muhammadans in India, who were pro-English, were suffering under a sense of injustice, because in the Treaty of Sevres they were treated as heathens. Sir J. D. Rees protested against the suggestion that the Aga Khan no longer represented Muhammadan feeling, and he declared that the Aga Khan was still the most powerful and most representative voice of Muhammadan opinion.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not lack sympathy for the Muhammadan fellow-subjects in India, either in what concerned them in India, or in their outlook on the world; but he was horrified at the barbarities committed on the Armenians condemned to Turkish rule in Armenia, not because it was Muhammadan, but because it was barbarous and brutal.

Mr. Chamberlain deprecated Lord Robert Cecil's applying the term "pledge" to the reference to autonomy for Armenia made by the Premier in the course of a statement made during the War, with regard to the terms on which, at a given moment while the War was still in progress, we should have been ready to make peace with Turkey. Mr. Chamberlain rebutted the idea that no Minister could expound the Government's views and intentions to its own people without giving people outside England the right to claim that these were pledges binding the Government.

ITALY'S HELP FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE.

BILL FOR APPROPRIATION OF LIRE IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Dec. 21.

Rome:—In the Chamber, the Foreign Minister introduced bill appropriating six million lire for the relief of Russian famine, although he strongly protested against the inhumanity of the Soviet Government in hindering the repatriation of the Italian prisoners and refusing to allow the Italian mission to proceed to Russia.

NEW DOLLAR COINAGE.

DESIGN DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

Washington.—The new dollar coinage has been approved of by President Harding. On the obverse side, is represented the head of Liberty, and on the reverse, an eagle perched on a broken sword and clutching the olive branch with the inscription "peace," and in the background the rising sun, depicting the new era.

CARRYING EXCESSIVE IMMIGRANTS.

CUNARD & CO. FINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

Washington.—Apropos of the allegations regarding the steamship companies carrying immigrants in excess of the quota, the Secretary for Labour has ordered the imposition of the maximum statutory fines on the Cunard Co., in consequence of the "Asquitania" bringing three hundred Hungarians, notwithstanding that the Immigration Bureau is alleged to have given timely notification that Hungarian immigration is exhausted till July 1922.

COONEL MUSPRATT

APPOINTED A.-D.-C. TO THE KING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 21.

Colonel S. F. Muspratt, Indian Army, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King.

CALCUTTA DOCK STRIKE.

"RELEASE OF MR. DAS AND HOLIDAY ON 24TH."

LABOURERS' DEMAND.

The "Servant" writes:—

The report that the coolies at the Docks and Jetties, numbering approximately 10,000 who went on strike yesterday did so owing to the activities of some Khilafatists in their midst has been contradicted. It is said that strike was due to one of the coolies having been deprived of his Gandhi cap. It was expected that the strike would be over today but unfortunately expectations did not come to pass. From enquiries made today at the jetties, it was ascertained that the men were prepared to turn to, if His Excellency the Governor gave them an undertaking in writing that (I) they could shout Gandhi Maharaj-ki-jai while working on board (II) that they should be given a holiday on the 24th and 25th and III that Mr. C. R. Dass should be liberated at once.

The steamers in the Dock and jetties are lying idle. Endeavours are being made to bring about a settlement and a stevedore who was seen to-day remarked that the strike promised to be a short lived one.

DR. P. C. RAY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. DAS.

Dr P. C. Ray has addressed the following letter to Mrs. C. R. Das:—

My Dear Sister,

I am so much cooked up with feelings that I can scarcely give vent to them. I have since his historic defence of Arobinda Ghosh, which will always rank as one of the classics in the State trials your husband has loomed large before the public. His unbounded charity, his lofty patriotism his high idealism, his heroic and chivalrous defence of the weak have always evoked our admiration. Although I do not see eye to eye with him in some matters I have always felt attracted to him, and I do not at all wonder that his striking personality should capture the imagination of Young Bengal, or for the matter of that of Young India. Even those who differ from him in political matters cannot withhold their admiration for the unparalleled self-sacrifice he has made. Our hearts go out to Chittaranjan in this hour of his trial. I know the limitations of the expert, and from my position of isolation and detachment, I am afraid, I fail to realise the full significance of his life's mission. Has not the poet said—"The man of Science is fond of glory and vain."

An eye well practised in Nature but a spirit bounded and poor."

Possibly, exclusive, lifelong devotion to my favourite subject has blurred my vision and my spirit has become circumscribed. I can assure you, however, dear sister, that in serving my favourite science I have only one idea in my mind, namely, that through her I should serve my country. Our aspirations are the same. God knows, I have no other object in my life.

Cheerfully and heroically you have been bearing your tribulations, and you have set an example to modern Bengal and her womanhood which has been rarely met with since the days of Rajput glory.

I sincerely hope that the dark clouds which have overshadowed our dear Motherland will soon be dispelled and your husband restored to us.

14-12-21.

Yours sincerely,

P. C. RAY.

CALCUTTA COLLEGES

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE JOINS.

The following interesting notice was found pinned on the Notice board under the signature of the Principal:—

I am informed that Mrs. C. R. Das paid a visit to the Eden Hindu Hostel, appealed to the students to strike and held up her son as an example for them to follow.

I presume here that as a result of the independence and good sense shown by the members of this College, a special effort is now to be made to seduce them. This will be clearly harmless if the students clearly recognise that it is a special effort and make a corresponding effort to resist.

If the members of the College did not perceive the flaws in the Non-co-operations case they would presumably have left the College before this. I shall not, therefore, attempt argument. An appeal is deliberately being made to the emotions and it may be well to remind any students who are feeling the strain that they owe far greater consideration to the wishes of their own parents and guardians than they can possibly owe to those of Mrs. Das. Apart from other reasons which I need not emphasize, I sincerely hope that any such students will ponder over the distress they are likely to cause to their parents if they injure their careers by leaving the College. So far as the majority of the Presidency College students are concerned I expect this reminder is quite unnecessary.

A meeting of the students of the Presidency College was held in the compound under the presidency of Sj. Pannalal Adhikary, son of Rai Bahadur Aghore Nath Adhikary, Supt., Normal School, Silchar, at 4 o'clock (Dec. 14, 21) when the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution 1. In view of the discriminato and unjustifiable repression on the part of the Govt. it is resolved that a wholesale strike be declared on and from the 15th Dec. till the 31st Dec.

This resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, 159 for and 6 against, many remaining neutral.

It is however interesting to note that sons of the Hon. Sir Benode Mitter, Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, Dr. Sarat Bassack, Rai Bahadur Jyoti B. Bahadur voted for the resolution.

The second resolution runs as follows:—Resolved that this meeting strongly protests against the uncharitable and the most objectionable remarks made by the Principal against Mrs. C. R. Das and request him to withdraw the offensive remarks.—The "Servant."

SCOTTISH CHURCHES COLLEGE.

At a meeting held by the students of the 3rd year Science class of the Scottish Churches College in front of the College premises they have decided not to attend the class till 31st December and have sent a letter to their Principal to the following effect:—

As a protest against the atrocities committed by the Government of Bengal to suppress the noble and lawful activities of the Congress and Khilafat workers, we the students of the 3rd year Science class have decided not to join class up to the 31st December, 1921.—The "Servant."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SCIENCE COLLEGE.

By way of a protest against the most unjust policy of repression recently adopted by the Government, the students of Third Year B. Sc. class of the University College of Science, Calcutta have for the present decided to refrain from attending their class from the 14th December to the 3rd January, 1922.—The "Servant."

MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Vile-Parle Congress Committee a public meeting was held on last Sunday, to congratulate the leaders, arrested, or imprisoned, under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayker, Bar-at-law, when the following resolution was passed.—

(a) While thanking the Government for the Policy of Repression, which is being carried on with greater intensity than before in the name of Law and Order, this Public meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle congratulates Sj. C. R. Das, Lala Lajpatrai, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Moulana Abdul Kailam Azad, Sj. Gangadhararao Deshpande and other Patriots, who have been arrested or imprisoned for doing their duty by their Motherland; and

(b) declares its unaltered determination to persue the Path of Non-violent Non-cooperation, irrespective of the consequences, for the attainment of Swarajya and exhorts the people to maintain strict Non-violence, in spite of the acutest form of repression, the end of which means Swarajya:

(c) this meeting is of opinion that with a view to carry on the movement of Civil Disobedience, begun so ably by our leaders now arrested or imprisoned, an army of Civil Resisters be immediately raised in the Bombay Suburban District and calls upon the citizens of Vile-Parle to enlist themselves in large numbers for this purpose.

While seconding the resolution Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said—"The struggle for Swarajya in its real sense has just begun. We must enter this struggle with full determination to march on calmly and courageously we must not show any weakness, when confronted with difficulties.

Mr. Karandiker of Dahanu supported the resolution with a brief speech. Mr. S. M. Deshpande, while supporting the resolution said—"Our leaders do not care much for our congratulations; but they will be aggrieved if their followers do not follow them in jail by carrying on the movement of Civil Disobedience, begun by them. I therefore requests you to enlist yourselves as Civil Resisters in the register of the Vile-Parle Congress Committee. I have great pleasure to announce that 10 members of my Executive Committee, including my self, have agreed to enlist themselves for the purpose."

Mr. M. R. Jayker, the President, speaking on the resolution in Marathi, said—" This is not the time for speaking but for action. The fear of jail is fast vanishing. Though I have no experience of prison life, I do not think that it is much difficult to put up with prison life, if one does not mind inferior food and rough bedding, but I attach greatest importance to the attitude of mind, one has to keep under very trying circumstances. Every one of you will not have to go to jail, but every one of you will have to maintain perfect Non-Violence under very severe provocation. Only I want you to recall to your mind the wonderful attitude of Pralhad, when he was being hurled down from the top of a mountain by his enemies. His mind was so much engrossed in the meditation of God that he was quite unaware of what was happening to him. If we can copy that attitude of mind, success is certain.'

Mr. P. R. Menon explained to the audience the situation in Malbar and appealed for funds. A sum of Rs. 225 was collected in the meeting.

THE NEW POLICY AND THE WAY OUT.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Writing on the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce two weeks ago, we doubted if His Excellency's words necessarily implied that there was to be a change of policy. In the face of the numerous arrests of the last few days, there can no longer be any doubt about the change, though His Excellency maintains that there is none and that the large number of arrests is but a continuation of the policy followed during the last eight months. The new policy has been described as one to protect peaceful citizens from intimidation and molestation in the pursuit of their avocations. There must be some such because the Viceroy has said it, but it is only fair to note what such a discriminate critic of the Non-Cooperation movement as the *Modern Review* of Calcutta has to say on this point. Our contemporary writing of the complete *hartal* in Calcutta on the 17th instant, observes:

A theory has been started that all this was due entirely or chiefly to intimidation. This is sheer nonsense. Some people may have closed their shops or stayed at home for fear of molestation, but it is not true that the more than a million inhabitants of Calcutta were intimidated by the non-co-operators. But if the theory of intimidation be true, the non-co-operators must be admitted to be a greater terror than the police, the army, the guns and the air-fleet of Government. It is true, non-co-operating volunteers regulated and stopped traffic according to their will in the streets—by intimidation if you like; but why could not the police re-start traffic by counter-intimidation of the volunteers? We speak of counter-intimidation, because after the hartal, non-official volunteering has been declared unlawful, and parties of policemen, etc., have been making a display of strength by parading the streets.

Lord Reading himself seems to have come to doubt the intimidation theory, because in his latest speech on the subject, addressed to the Bengal Mahajan Sabha on Wednesday, His Excellency more than once spoke of reports and representations made to him.

It is curious that the strongest condemnation of the new policy comes from those not opposed to non-co-operation. We do not suppose that *Justice*, the non-Brahmin ministerial organ of Madras, can by any stretch of imagination be said to be afraid of non-co-operation intimidation, and yet what does our contemporary think of the policy of arrests and prosecutions? Our contemporary says that its disapproval of the present campaign of wholesale prosecutions is not due to any weakening of faith on its part in the supreme necessity for preserving law and order in the country; nor is it because of any belief that the Government, in proceeding against the non-co-operators, are in any way abusing or transgressing the powers vested in them by the laws of the land. On the contrary, it is strongly convinced that an atmosphere of lawlessness and unrest is prejudicial and it looks to the Government to take all such steps as are necessary for the assured maintenance of law and order. It also concedes that from a purely legal point of view most of the arrests that have been made can also be easily justified.

But these facts should not, however, have blinded the Government to the question of expediency. On the other hand the authorities, we think, should have clearly discussed the question as to what a strict interpretation of the letter of the law and its rigid application would lead them to in the present case; in other words, they should have weighed well beforehand the advantages and disadvantages of the course which they were about to pursue and thus judged for themselves about its expediency or otherwise. It is apparent that this judicious precaution was not taken; and hence it is that we have to witness to-day a phenomenon of increased restlessness all round as a result of these ill-designed arrests. Far from improving matters, frankly speaking, these arrests and convictions have only added to the complexities of the present political situation. Instead of feeling dispirited and discouraged the non-co-operators and their sympathisers only seem to be enheartened and elated by the action of the Government against leaders. It may be a misguided spirit that animates them now, but all the same the fact should be acknowledged that there has now born among a good many of them a stern determination to flout the authority of the Government at any cost.

The *Indian Messenger*, the weekly English organ of the Sadaran Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta, is another journal whose opinion may be quoted. It writes:

Just as we are against coercion and intimidation on the part of the mob so also we are against reckless repression which the Government has been resorting to of late, and in the latest development of which the Government has overdone itself. We have in our previous issues expressed our disapproval of it and in support of our statement we quoted a paragraph from the "Servant of India." We believe with our contemporary that the Government is only "adding fuel to the dying fire" in its attempt to suppress the non-co-operation movement. In fact the N. C. O. movement in Bengal was of late faring very ill and Mr. C. R. Dass was feeling his position a bit shaky. His call for volunteers went unheeded. But the latest exploit of Government has given it a long lease of life.

We had ourselves more than once pointed out that Non-Co-operation was having its mind turned inward by its recent failures. His Excellency extolled the virtue of patience in politics. A couple of months more of patience on the part of Governments would have brought about a situation which the present arrests cannot and will not bring.

The protests of the Liberal organs are even more emphatic than those of the non-party press. The *Liberal* from Allahabad, the *Servant of India from* Poona, the *Citizen* from Madras, have condemned in uncompromising terms the wholesale arrests and imprisonments of the last few days. The Bengal Minister, Mr. Mitter, made a flamboyant speech some days ago pledging the support of the Bengal Liberals to any strong measures that Government may undertake to put down Non-Co-operation. His action has been repudiated by Sir Surendranath Banerjee's indirect repudiation of the new policy, and the open protest of leading Bengal Liberals headed by the eminent scientist Sir P. C. Ray, who after deploring the initiation of a repressive policy synchronous with the visit of the Prince of Wales, say coercion is no remedy for political unrest and a repressive policy will defeat itself in the long run and lead to serious results. A peaceful solution of the problem ought not to be beyond the reach of statesmanship. Unless the Government desists from the policy of coercion and makes an earnest effort to find a real remedy for meeting the present crisis, disastrous consequences are sure to follow.

Who supports the present policy? Mr. Jinnah, who had an interview with the Viceroy last month, and has stood aloof from the Congress since it embraced Non-Co-operation, in a published statement, has condemned in emphatic language the new policy as aggravating a serious situation. At the moment, things seem to have come to a dangerous deadlock, but we trust a way will still be found to ease the situation. A round table conference of men of different shades of opinion, has been influentially suggested. It may be tried. The Irish precedent encourages the hope that out of the present difficult situation, such a Conference may be the means of finding a way of escape. Mahatma Gandhi, of course, is as a consequence of the arrests of the last few days in a much stronger position than ever he occupied before, and a very much stronger one than what he occupied just after the Bombay outbreak. There are one or two sentences in the Viceroy's last speech, which show that the idea has occurred to His Excellency also. By the way, the burden of Lord Reading's speeches of late is that Government regret these arrests which have been forced upon them. In other words, the initiative is no longer with Government, but with those who force these arrests. These men are able to choose their own battle-ground and to compel Government to action, whether they will or no, upon that ground. We venture to think that this is not a very satisfactory position for Government and the sooner something is done to give it back its lost initiative, the better will it be for it. The only way in which this can be done, is for it to take at once the initiative in the way of peace.

THE WAY TO PEACE.

The "Leader" writes:—

His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech in reply to the address of the Calcutta Mahajan Sabha re-iterated that the present policy of Government was not one of repression but of enforcing the law of the land, that it caused him great regret to see citizens of respectability and reputation deliberately defying the law for political reasons and courting arrest and that Government would persist in preventing intimidation and enforcing due regard for law. Would it not be more helpful if instead of explaining and justifying his policy each time Lord Reading speaks, he also attempted to understand as to how it is that so many citizens of "respectability and reputation" are courting arrest? If it gives no pleasure to Government to shut up such people it cannot also afford satisfaction to men accustomed to life of ease cheerfully to seek the dreary and repulsive life of Indian prisons. Prevention of intimidation is one thing and the indiscriminate arrests of all those who join a certain organisation, which has been declared illegal, by way of protest, irrespective of the fact whether they practice intimidation or not, is another thing. There was a spirit of sacrifice abroad which was seeking an outlet. And Government has kindly provided it, and there are more people seeking to go to jail than the authorities can conveniently arrest. Every day fresh cause of excitement and stimulation is furnished by the news of one prominent leader or another being arrested. Does the Government really entertain the fond belief that by arresting such men as Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Babu Bhagwan Das, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, and several others who exercised a restraining influence on their followers and were never afraid of condemning their excesses, it has enhanced its reputation or added to its prestige and strength. A number of arrests have been made in Calcutta of persons selling *khadder* on the alleged ground that they were obstructing traffic. Is any Indian going to attach any value to such an allegation? An impression is abroad that the attack on the volunteer organizations is an attack on the whole non-cooperation and Khilafat movements, and it is mainly on this account that people are coming forward and challenging arrest as a reply to the policy of Government. Sincere non-violent non-cooperators of the type of Babu Bhagwan Das and Rajagopalachariar, for example, could not have encouraged intimidation, and yet they have been arrested because they technically broke the law. What we wish to point out is that Government would not have lost anything by enforcing the law if it had exercised a little discrimination and had only restricted the liberties of these who were a menace to public peace and who unduly infringed personal liberty. Logically the position taken up by Lord Reading may be unassailable, but something more than logic is required in handling tactfully such a complicated situation as exists.

OVER-OFFICIOUSNES OF THE POLICE.

The "Bengalee" Writes:—

Is it an offence to wave handkerchief in response to the cry of arrested volunteers? Evidently the Police are disposed to interpret this as an act of abetment. But better counsels prevailed and so this has not been held punishable. Our remarks are suggested by an incident in which two gentlemen hailing from Madras and a Bengali lady are reported to have been dragged into the thana for no other reason than that they had moved their handkerchief at the sight of arrested volunteers. Really the Police are going too far in their present campaign. They should be told clearly that it is not for them to arrest any and every jer son for imaginary offence. The extraordinary zeal they are displaying on the present occasion is worthy of a better cause. Their over-officiousness cannot but place the Government in an awkward and embarrassing position.

SWADESHI MATCHES.

We have received a sample of the matches prepared by the Deccan Match Manufacturing Company Ltd., Karad and they compare favourably with foreign matches. The company was established in 1907 and the factory was working till the war broke out in 1914, but had to be closed owing to difficulties created by the war. The Directors are confident that the factory can be profitably worked at the present time. The company has got a fully equipped plant, but requires a floating capital of about 10 to 15 thousand rupees only for which they have placed before the public 198 shares of Rs. 100 each. The registered office of the company is at Karad.

PEACE IN THE WILDERNESS.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Lord Reading has said it thrice but several times and what he says three times must be true. We could gladly have dispensed with his latst utterance, published elsewhere, in reply to the Bengal Mahajana Sabha which we presume must be interpreted in the light of an Epistle to the Moderates. We do not know how far the enthusiasm of those estimable men for "cooperation" is a predisposing factor for facile acceptance of his hollow arguments, but we should be surprised if men of any reasonable degree of intelligence, provided their faculties are unclouded by prejudice, could tolerate the sophistries, misrepresentations and sterile logic of Lord Reading. It is obvious that Lord Reading's great defect is that he cannot get rid of the legal temperament. He is a lawyer first, foremost and all the time. To him law and justice are synonymous and when he proclaimed his enthusiasm for Justice from the house tops he was mentally equating it to a rigid enforcement of the law good or bad, wise or otherwise. This is not the place or the time however to speculate on Lord Reading's temperament. One does not philosophise in the midst of a battle. It suffices us therefore to point out that Lord Reading is conducting an attack unparalleled in the history of repression upon the elementary rights of the people and upon the organization which has for over thirty years been the vigilant guardian of those rights. Of course Lord Reading denies, with the indignation appropriate to a warm-hearted champion of Justice, that his policy could be represented as repression. To quote from his speech:—"It has been represented that this is a policy of repression. Indeed, it is suggested that it is violent repression. I have tried to put into simple and plain language the position which the Government have adopted in enforcing the law of the land. A number of citizens have been arrested here, in Calcutta and elsewhere. I can assure you that it causes me great regret to see citizens of reputation and respectability defying the law for political reasons, with the consequence that they are prosecuted and placed in prison. But the leaders and their followers take this course deliberately for the purpose of being arrested. They are courting arrest." That sounds plausible but it suffers as an argument from the demerit of not being in accordance with the facts. The Viceroy may or may not like the word repression. He is welcome to affix his own label and if he likes to call his policy one of forging an other of those golden links which bind India and Britain, he is entitled to do so. It may likewise cause him many pangs to see "citizens of reputation and respectability defying the law for political reasons with the consequence that they are prosecuted and placed in prison." The people of India at large and the citizens of reputation and respectability over whom the Viceroy sheds superflous tears may pertinently enquire in the words of the song: "It is all very well to dissemble your love but why did you kick me downstairs?" The Viceroy is misreading the position if he thinks this defiance of the law is part of the civil disobedience movement contemplated by the leaders of Non-Cooperation. It is not. It is one of protest against the arbitrary exercise of an atrociously bad law which denies the right of association inherent in the common law of every civilised country. It will be within our readers' recollection that the first move came from Lord Ronalsay when under an Act enacted in the bad old times, he prohibited the organization of Congress and Khilafat volunteers. Nor is it true, as the Viceroy says, that the leaders courted arrest. They knew the consequences of breaking the law, it is true, but is absurd to suggest that men like C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Babu Bhaguwan Das and others holding high executive positions in the Congress would run away from their duties to that body merely to satisfy a morbid carving for His Majesty's hospitality. They defied the law because it was a bad law and they had the moral right to break it in defence of their elementary rights but that, we suggest, is a very different thing from courting arrest which implies the insinuation of desiring a cheap martyrdom. Again, take the case of the Lahore arrests. Lala Lajpat Rai obviously did not "court" arrest A meeting of the Congress Committee was held to consider the situation, in defiance of its being proclaimed, on the ground that the meeting being a private one did not come under the law at all. If the Viceroy was as pained at these arrests as he professed to be could he not have seen the direction in which his well-known predilection for Justice ought to have led him? Nor is Lord Reading more convincing in his arguments for the necessity for this new policy. He says it is to preserve law and order. These are excellent things in themselves and every legitimate precaution that he takes to ensure them must commend themselves to all who have the interests of peace at heart. But surely the limit of absurdity is reached and Lord Reading makes himself the laughing-stock of India if he claims that these sensational arrests have contributed one iota to the preservation of law and order? One the other hand the lesson of Bombay had been taken to heart and stricter control devised for the more wayward elements in the movement, its camp-followers so to speak. We confess we fail to understand the logic of Lord Reading's arguments. If there is intimidation if there is violence punish it by all means. If there is a conspiracy for intimidation or violence indict it before the Courts. But why should an organisation be proscribed merely because it is successful? Are hartals illegal in themselves and where is the moral turpitude in asking a shop-keeper to close his shop if no "violence" is threatened? We are aware these hartals are in convenient to certain sections of the people but the closing of shops on Sundays and, say, the King's Birthday inconveniences a considerable section of the Indian population who have yet to ask why they should be inconvenienced to please the Sabbatarians. It is true another successful hartal in Calcutta would considerably disarrange the window-dressing about the wonderful receptions the Prince is having everywhere in India, but are the means quite legitimate? Of course they are strictly legal. Lord Reading will have to seek for some reason other than those he gives for his policy.

REPRESSIVE POLICY.

WARNNIG BY MODERATE BENGALIS.

Sir P. C. Roy, Principal G. C. Bose, Mr. H. D. Bose, Babu Basanta Coomer Bose, Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Dr. Promatha Nath Bannerjee, Babu Satyananda Bose, Mr. Surendra Nath Mullick, M.L.C., Mr. Indu Bhusan Dutt, M.L.C., and Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Roy have issued the following manifesto regarding the present situation and the policy of the Government:—

"The political situation at the present moment is extremely grave and we are filled with anxiety for the future of the country. A stern policy of repression has been initiated by the Government in this province. Indiscriminate arrests, trials in camera, extremely severe sentences, assaults on innocent persons, have become quite common, and have filled the minds of people with excitement and indignation. Public meetings have been prohibited, and a determined attempt appears to have been made to stifle the free expression of opinion in the Press. Act XIV of 1908 a measure which met with strong opposition at the time of its enactment, has been brought into requisition, and associations have been declared unlawfully by a proclamation issued in undue haste and in utter disregard of constitutional procedure. In the name of law and order, measures have thus been taken which have violated all principles of justice and fairplay. While we are strongly opposed to any acts of violence or intimidation which may be committed by individuals or sections of the community, we cannot too strongly condemn similar acts on the part of the Government or its servants. There is no denying the fact that there exists at present a deep and widespread discontent in the country which is sure to find a vent in some form or other. We have known from past experience the dangers of driving discontent under ground. It is to be specially deplored that the initiation of this repressive policy is synchronous with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Coercion, as history teaches us, is no remedy for political unrest. And we have not the slightest doubt that a repressive policy will defeat itself in the long run and lead to serious results. A more effective method of dealing with the situation must, therefore, be found. The establishment of "Swaraj" is the immediate aim of the people. "Swaraj" has also been declared to be the ultimate goal of British policy in India. Under these circumstances, a peaceful solution of the problem ought not to be beyond the reach of statesmanship. Unless the Government desists from its policy of coercion and makes an earnest effort to find a real remedy for meeting the present crisis, disastrous consequences are sure to follow".—"The Englishman."

If for example he would frankly say, that too long has Non-Cooperation cumbered the the leart and that he was determined to crush it, it would at least be more honest. If he could say plainly that the Congress having adopted Non-Cooperation had pronounced its own death-sentence we can understand, if we cannot appreciate, his intentions. But when he starts from law and order and proceeds to employ the syllogism of the nursey to connect it with the movement; when he argues that because some members of an organistion are black sheep that that organisation must be suppressed as must all who contribute to its vitality or in any way support its existence; when in the development of this tortuous logic he arrives at the conclusion that Congress Committees and perhaps the Congress itself are illegal organisations is it any wonder, we ask, that even Moderates regard his policy with apprehension? Lord Reading has the power, and perhaps the inclination, to make a wilderness of our political life. But in the name of all that is decent he should at least refrain from acclaiming it as Peace or taking the name of Justice in vain.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

Kripalani and Co.

A telegram has been received from Benares advising me that Professor Kripalani and fifteen members of his Ashram have been arrested. The sacrifice of the innocents is proceeding apace. Professor Kripalani is an educationist who has identified himself with his pupils. He has a number of devoted pupils whose character has been transformed by his touch. He implicitly believes in non-violence to which he has come by laborious processes. He has been devoting his own and his pupils' energy to the development of the constructive side of Swadeshi, and has been conducting an ideal institution in Benares. He has reduced his wants to the barest necessaries of life and has been living with his pupils sharping with them the drudgery of the institution as also its privileges which mainly consist in his own inspiring company to his pupils. I have no advice as yet as to why he and fifteen of his pupils have been arrested. I daresay it is for volunteering. For he is not the man to shirk danger. Any way he has led the way for other such institutions. Let the purest-minded become volunteers and be imprisoned. The instruction of the Working Committee in this matter must be strictly followed. The purest-minded alone are fit to go to gaol as civil resisters and no other. If we have been lax hitherto, let us be rigorously strict in our selection. I fervently hope that those who have not clean minds or who do not believe in non-violence or Swadeshi or any vital part of non-co-operation, will refrain from applying. They will serve by their abstention.

Sword Sticks.

Whilst considering the question of selection of volunteers, I was grieved to learn that there were places in Calcutta in which sword sticks and such other weapons were found. Soldiers of non-violence should have neither sticks nor swords. We must eschew every symbol of violence whilst our weapon is non-violence. As Chhotanimiyan in his manifesto very properly says, we must not even think of violence.

Ireland and India.

Lord Reading has flung Ireland in our faces. Let us contemplate for a moment that romantic nation. I would like the reader to believe with me that it is not the blood that the Irishmen have taken which has given them what appears to be their liberty. But it is the gallons of blood that they have willingly given themselves. It is not the fear of losing more lives that has compelled a reluctant offer from England but it is the shame of any further imposition of agony upon a people that loves its liberty above everything else. It is the magnitude of the Irish sacrifice which has been the deciding factor. The late President Kruger, when with a handful of his undisciplined countrymen he hurled his ultimatum against the British Empire, said he would stagger humanity. He meant that he would sacrifice every Boer man, woman and child and leave not a single Boer heart to subdue, but he would gladly let Englishmen roam about the desert soil of South Africa dyed with the blood of the Boer martyrs. And England yielded when she was tired of concentration camps in which Boer women and children died like flies, and when she was choken with the bloody feast that the Boers had provided for her. And even so has Ireland been staggering humanity for many a long year. And England has yielded when she is able no longer to bear the sight of blood pouring out of thousands of Irish arteries. I know for certain that it is not legal subtleties, discussions on academic justice or resolutions of Councils and Assemblies that will give us what we want. We shall have to stagger humanity even as South Africa and Ireland have been obliged to. Only instead of repeating South African and Irish histories non-co-operators are learning from the living examples of these two nations the art of spilling their own blood without spilling that of their opponents. If they could do that they could attain Swaraj within a few days or a few months. But if they want slavishly to follow South Africa and Ireland, Heaven help India, then there is no Swaraj during the present generation. And I know that the Swaraj promised by Mr. Montagu, no matter how well-intentioned he may be, will turn out to be a delusion and a snare. Councils are no factories for making stout hearts. And freedom is miasma without stout hearts to defend it.

What is Swaraj?

"The Times of India" questions whether I have any clear notion of Swaraj. If the writer will go through the back numbers of "Young India," he will find a complete answer to the question. But I may mention here briefly that the least that Swaraj means is a settlement with the Government in accordance with the wishes of the chosen representatives of the people. Therefore the Congress representatives, if they can make good their claim by providing an inexhaustible supply of prisoners, will have a determining voice in any settlement that may be made. Swaraj therefore means the capacity of the people of India to enforce their demands. I totally dissent from the Viceroy's view that Swaraj must come from the British Parliament unless it comes through the sword. The British Parliament will only ratify the people's wish when the "sword" has made it irresistible. Non-co-operators are trying to use the sword of self-sacrifice in preference to that of steel. India's soul is pitted against British steel. We shall not have to wait long to know what popular Swaraj is.

Work in Gaols.

An esteemed friend asks me whether now that the Government have provided an opportunity for hundreds to find themselves imprisoned and as thousands are responding, will it not be better for the prisoners to refuse to do any work in the gaols at all? I am afraid that suggestion comes from a misapprehension of the moral position. We are not out to abolish gaols as an institution. Even under Swaraj we would have our gaols. Our civil disobedience therefore must not be carried beyond the point of breaking the unmoral laws of the country. Breach of the laws to be civil assumes the strictest, and willing obedience to the gaol discipline because disobedience of a particular rule assumes a willing acceptance of the sanction provided for its breach. And immediately a person quarrels both with the rule and the sanction for its breach, he ceases to be civil and lends himself to the precipitation of chaos and anarchy. A civil resister is, if one may be permitted such a claim for him, a philanthropist and a friend of the state. An anarchist is a enemy of the state and is therefore a misanthrope. I have permitted myself to use the language of war because the so-called constitutional method has become so utterly ineffective. But I hold the opinion firmly that civil disobedience is the purest type of constitutional agitation. Of course it becomes degrading and despicable if its civil, i.e., non-violent character is a mere camouflage. If the honesty of non-violence be admitted, there is no warrant for condemnation even of the fiercest disobedience because of the likelihood of its leading to violence. No big or swift movement can be carried on without bold risks and life will not be worth living if it is not attended with large risks. Does not the history of the world show that there would have been no romance in life if there had been no risks? It is the clearest proof of a degenerate atmosphere that one finds respectable people, leaders of society raising their hands in horror and indignation at the slightest approach of danger or upon an outbreak of any violent commotion. We do want to drive out the beast in man, but we do not want on that account to emasculate him. And in the process of finding his own status, the beast in him is bound now and again to put up his ugly appearance. As I have often stated in these pages what strikes me down is not the sight of blood under every conceivable circumstance. It is blood spilt by the non-co-operator or his supporters in breach of his declared pledge, which paralyses me as I know it ought to paralyse every honest non-co-operator.

Therefore to revert to the original argument, as civil resisters we are bound to guard against universal indiscipline. Gaol discipline must be submitted to until gaol Government itself becomes or is felt to be corrupt and immoral. But deprivation of comfort, imposition of restriction and such other inconveniences do not make gaol Government corrupt. It becomes that when prisoners are humiliated or treated with inhumanity as when they are kept in filthy dens or are given food unfit for human consumption. Indeed, I hope that the conduct of non-co-operators in the gaol will be strictly correct, dignified and yet submissive. We must not regard gaolers and warders as our enemies but as fellow human beings not utterly devoid of the human touch. Our gentlemanly behaviour is bound to disarm all suspicion or bitterness. I know that this path of discipline on the one hand and fierce defiance on the other is a very difficult path, but there is no royal road to Swaraj. The country has deliberately chosen the narrow and the straight path. Like a straight line it is the shortest distance. But even as you require a steady and experienced hand to draw a straight line, so are steadiness of discipline and firmness of purpose absolutely necessary if we are to walk along the chosen path with an unerring step.

I am painfully conscious of the fact that it is not going to be a bed of roses for any of the civil resisters. And my head reels and the heart throbs when I recall the lives of Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das in their palatial rooms surrounded by numerous willing attendants and by every comfort and convenience that money can buy and when I think of what is in store for them inside the cold unatttractive prison walls where they will have to listen to the clanking of the prisoner's chains in the place of the sweet music of their drawing rooms. But I steel my heart with the thought that it is the sacrifice of just such heroes that will usher in Swaraj. The noblest of South Africans, Canadians, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans have had to undergo much greater sacrifices than we have mapped out for ourselves.

Agha Saheb Safdar.

No telegram but a letter has been just received that the Agha Saheb was arrested at Sialkot on the 10th instant whilst he was on a flying visit there. He was followed by a dense crowd. The Agha Saheb refused to be arrested unless there was a warrant or he was forced. At last the Magistrate had to come and order his arrest. The Agha Saheb obeyed this cheerfully though the Magistrate was not able to say why he was being arrested. As soon as the gaol gates were opened, some of the crowd rushed in and asked to be arrested also together with the Agha Saheb. These intruders were naturally driven out. My correspondent tells me also that the Magistrate was insulted by the crowd. I congratulate the Agha Saheb but I cannot congratulate the crowd which had no business to follow the Agha Saheb. Those who entered the gaol were guilty of misbehavious in terms or the pledge of non-violence and those who insulted the Magistrate damaged the cause which they ought to espouse and were guilty not only of a breach of their pledge but of cowardice. The police party, I understand, was small. The officer in charge I understand, behaved courteously. Probably relying upon our non-violence the Magistrate was insufficiently protected. I warn the non-co-operators that any deviation from our pledge will postpone the advent of Swaraj, which seems to be rushing towards us. "Non-violence in thought, words or deed" must be our motto.

I understand that the Agha Saheb appointed Lala Dunichand as his successor in office. I wish the new President the same good luck that has blessed Agha Safdar Saheb.—" I "

COW IN EVERY HOUSE.

A HUMANITARIAN'S APPEAL.

Mr. Chhagarlal P. Nanavaty Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League has addressed the following letter to the President, Working Committee, All-India Congress Committee, Ahmedabad:—While appreciating the "Swadeshi Propaganda" from Country's economic point of view, I feel much pleasure in approaching you and invoking your Committee's aid in a purely humanitarian direction. I earnestly request that this letter of mine may kindly be placed before the Working Committee at its next meeting for full consideration.

Being altogether a non-political Body and seeking the aid of every individual or institution disposed to help us in the work of furthering the cause of kindness to lower animals generally, the "Bombay Humanitarian League" has been for the past twelve years trying its level best to bring home to the Indian people the rapid and steady degeneration of Indian Cattle and humanitarianism, apart, the economic loss involved therein. I further offer no opinion on the political part of the Congress programme, but we cannot but recognise the success that has attended upon the efforts of all Congress organisations for the economic salvation of the Indian people through the introduction of Spinning and Weaving.

I beg to believe that just as spinning and weaving are necessary to make an average family economically independent, the maintenance of a Cow in every Indian home is also essential. Mahatma Gandhi has already said that identification of himself with the Khilafat is prompted solely by his intense love of the Cow. Moslem leaders of all parties have also united in appealing to their brethren to protect the Cow and Pir Mota Miyan Saheb of Mangrole, the well-known Shiah Divine, has succeeded in introducing cows in 60,000 homesteads, one in each.

I do not believe your attention need be drawn to the fact that before the days of present economic disorganization every Hindu home had at least one cow along with a spinning wheel. This made it independent in respect of food for children, invalids and old men, fuel, disinfectant, supply of *ghee* and means of transport. Your attention is further invited to the presidential address of Lala Lajpatrai at the 4th Session of the All-India Cow Conference on the 27th December 1920.

I have therefore the honour to suggest that just as the Working Committee have recommended the introduction of a spinning wheel in every Indian home, they will also see their way to recommending that every Indian family may make it a point of equal or even greater piety to maintain a Cow for itself in order that it may acquire great economic independence and at the same time contribute its quota to saving the Cow from degenration, torture and horrible death.

PRINCE AT LAHORE.

CONSTITUTION OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

There was a large and representative attendance at a meeting of the Advisory Committee for the reception of the Prince of Wales, over which the Governor presided at the Government House on Saturday evening. Business of the meeting was receive the report of the Reception Committee appointed on October 26 and to decide as to the constitution of a committee to receive His Royal Highness on behalf of the Province on his arrival in Lahore.

The report was read by Sir Shadi Lal, its President. Its main recommendations were embodied in three resolutions which were duly passed by the meeting. The report also stated that the Committee had prepared a programme, and approved by the Governor, has been forwarded for His Royal Highness' approval and that the Committee had undertaken the responsibility for decorations and illuminations on the *route* of the state entry and elsewhere in Lahore and had appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Butler to work out the necessary details. This sub-committee is also arranging to provide accommodation for all who wish to witness the State entry.

The resolution moved by Raja Narendra Nath and seconded and supported by Mr. Manohar Lal, Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan and M. Muharram Ali Chishti, was to the effect that a provincial *Mela* be held in Lahore, to include arrangements for feeding the poor, that a committee be formed for receiving the Prince in the name of the Province on his arrival in Lahore and that this committee be nominated by the Governor. All these resolutions were carried by acclamation and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chair, moved by Sir Shadi Lal.

After the meeting, all present were entertained to by His Excellency in the garden of the Government House.

TOKIO LETTER.

ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER.

PLITICAL PARTIES IN JAPAN.

MR. HUGHES' NAVAL PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Nov. 15.

The equilibrium of Japanese politics has been greatly disturbed by the assassination of Takashi Hara, Prime Minister of the Empire. The assassin, who besmeared his dagger with the blood of Japan's greatest commoner, hardly knew that he was cutting at the very root of party government in his own Motherland. For being "prominently mentioned in the newspapers as well as made an object of general attention throughout the country," the 19 years old maniac, has dealt a deadly blow to the citadel of political power built up by Mr. Hara. The political situation has come to a crisis and the Seiyukai party, though controlling the elected house of the Imperial Diet by virtue of its majority, has been thrown into a welter of indecision and confusion by the loss of its centre of gravity in the death of its able President.

To ensure the unity and cohesion among its members, the leaders of the Seikyukai earnestly implored Prince Saionji, their former president, to enter the field of politics once again, but the Prince who is now in his 82nd year has refused to be dragged into the quagmire of politics at such an old age. The powers behind the curtain which are more powerful than any other political entity in Japan have recommended to the Emperor the nomination of Viscount Koreikiyo Takahashi as the successor of Mr. Hara. Viscount Takahashi, who has already received his formal appointment at the hands of the Mikado, will also hold his present portfolio of Finance and officiate as Minister of Navy in the absence of Admiral Baron Kato who has gone to attend the Disarmament Conference at Washington. This is generally conceded to be a makeshift arrangement as it was the earnest desire of the Press and the public alike that the policies chalked out by the late Premier should be strictly adhered to at the Washington Conference. Thus expediency has overriden all other considerations, leaving the present Seiyukai Cabinet to steer the ship of state according to the programme laid down by its former head.

Without a title or family ties, which are the greatest requisites for becoming a Premier in Japan, Mr. Hara was the first working journalist to have occupied the exalted rank of a Prime Minister in this country. He held the office for a longer period than any of his predecessors and created a precedent which few others in the same *gaddi* had ever even dared to think of. His readiness to die, while serving his Motherland, has evoked for him the admiration of friends and foes alike, so much so that a youngman overwhelmed by the magnanimity of purpose as enunciated in the will of Mr. Hara, committed suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a train at Hakodate. Soon after his assumption of office as Prime Minister, Mr. Hara handed to the members of his family a will with minute instructions as to the disposal of his remains and personal property in case of death, and notwithstanding the entreaties of the police authorities, he always refused to be accompanied by bodyguards. In short, the hand of the assassin has extinguished a life which if allowed to continue would have placed the parliamentary government in Japan on firm foundations.

Political Parties.

The political parties in Japan have very little in common with similar organisations in the West. Even in the East it is hard to find a parallel to the unique position they occupy in this Land of the Rising Sun. They are neither Liberals nor Conservatives in the strict sense of the term, but composed of a band of politicians bound to each other by certain ties and interests. To ensure their safe existence they have to dance to the tune of those who may in course of time be pleased to throw them the crumbs of office. The liberality or otherwise of one's views have nothing to do with party affiliations, for no government in this country can ever have the temerity of going against the wishes of the powerful influences that have controlled the political situation since the Meiji Restoration. According to Western constitutional usage, the contest for premiership would have taken place in the ranks of the Seiyukai, or the Keseikai, the party in opposition to the present government, would have been offered the chance of forming a ministry. But one sees people with the least party affiliations being mentioned for the post. It is an open secret that Viscount Takashashi, he new head of the Cabinet, shall have to vacate office after the termination of the Disarmament Conference and the forthcoming session of the Diet. The opposition is exetremely feeble while the Seiyukai having held office for a long time, must make room for another group.

To an outsider it is simply an enigma, a solution to which will only be found in the queer system of balancing and shifting groups peculiar to Japan. It is neither the Diet nor the House of Peers that have to go in quest of a Prime Minister whenever the central figure in the machinery of the government is removed by death or resignation; but the eyes of the country are solely rivetted towards the three Elder Statesmen who call themselves by the name of Genro. The acknowledged leader of the Genro is Marshal Prince Yamagata who with his two colleagues, Prince Saionji, the head of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference and Marquis Matsukata, the keeper of the Privy Seal, rules the Diet, the House of Peers, the Privy Council and above all the Ministry. Marquis Okuma though made a Genro much later than these three personages does not seem to be in their confidence. As a well-known Japanese publicist has recently declared, "the institution of Genro is surely not constitutional according to the usage of Western representative governments. It is not also written into the Japanese Constitution. But there is nothing unconstitutional about it if we regard it as uninque feature of the Japanese government established and sanctioned by usage."

And of the Genro have risen to their present high position from humble circumstances by the sheer force of faithful services rendered to the State the days when Japan was going through a process of transition. Prince Yamagata is the indisputed head of the Choshu clan which controls the military machinery of the Empire while Prince Saionji and Marquis Matsukata are identified with the Satsuma clan or the naval party, though Marquis Matsukata is credited with playing the neutral role every now and then. Whenever the necessity of choosing a Prime Minister arises these three gentlemen come down to the Capital from their country villas and deliberate upon the advisability of finding a proper man for recommending to the Emperor who as the custom demands has only to approve and sign. However, most of the important affairs of State or of the Imperial Household must also be settled by consultation with the Genro.

Two rival clans

The real fight on the political battlefield is usually fought between the two rival clans, the Satsuma and the Choshu; the political parties simply playing the part of puppets. If the Seiyukai shows definite signs of allying herself with the Satsuma interests, the Choshu factions may at any moment throw the weight of their influence towards the Kenseikai and vice versa. Sometime persons of dubious antecedants having no party affiliations may be slated for the Premiership if they have the secret backing of any of the two rival factions, or have personal relations with one of the Genro. When the late Field-Marshal Count Terauchi was called to the Premiership, he had the open support of the most reactionaries of the Choshu clan of which he was one of the prominent leaders. He had no connections with any of the political parties nor as he himself said he stood in need of any. He always looked upon the Diet as a consultative body and usually ignored its importance. And still he held the tenure of office for about two years which was easily made possible by the existing parties who could hardly incur the displeasure of the hidden forces behind the Throne.

The existence of Genro on the political stage with their meddlesome influences is generally resented by the younger generation of Japan. They are now considered to be a clog in the wheel of progress. But they are all old and their days are numbered. Prince Yamagata the greatest living militarist in Japan is already reported to be on his deathbed, while his two other companions have more than passed the age limit. With the passing off of these grand personages no other Japanese has the power or influence of becoming a nucleus around which might be formed a new Genro. But Japan, like China, is a land of wonders and God alone knows which way the things are going to draft in the near future.

The Disarmament Conference.

The American proposals for the limitation of naval armaments, as expounded by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, head of the American delegation, on the opening day of the Disarmament Conference at Washington, have taken the breath out of Japan's naval lords. The frankness and audacity with which they have been presented reflect credit on the fair name of the United States. The Japanese authorities had little expected of such a sweeping reduction being advocated by the United States government, whose sincerity to reach an equitable agreement is now greatly appreciated at Tokyo. It is reported from Washington that neither the British nor the Japanese delegates had any advance knowledge whatever of the knockout proportions Mr. Hughes' address was to assume and they were equally stunned to hear them.

Vice-Admiral Ide, Vice-Minister of the Navy says, "the proposals are good but drastic." It is the general opinion that they form at least a fair basis for discussion and are in general acceptable to Japan, although modifications will doubtless be offered by the Japanese delegation. Newspaper comment is so far favourable to the proposals. The "Jiji Shimpo," the leading exponent of the Japanese naval policy, welcomes the American plan as making a definite step toward the reduction of armaments, and believes that it represents a great advance over any previous proposals, because it is definite and clear cut. The paper calls upon Japan and Great Britain to recognize the spirit of the American proposals and make every effort to co-operate in finding an agreement. The editor of the "Jiji" remarks, "Mr. Hughes' plan shows the genuineness of the American desire for peace. No country has shown itself more solicitous for the welfare of the world than the United States. The American proposal a golden opportunity for securing rlief from the burden of armaments. If this opportunity is let pass, there is no doubt that the world will never have another like it. But we do not believe that the nations, participating in the Conference, will fail to live up to their opportunity and work in full co-operation to establish the peace of the world on a firm footing."

The main points of the American proposals are a 10-year naval holiday, abandonement of present building programme, and a further reduction of the navies by scrapping of older ships and those which are under construction. Within three months of the singing of the agreement the navies of the three chief naval powers of the world—Britain, America and Japan—shall consist of 22 first-line ships for Britain, 18 for America and 10 for Japan, with a tonnage of 580,950, 500,650, and 288,940 tons respectively. The ratio proposed is therefore 11-9-5 which, with replacements, will eventually result in a ratio of 10-10-6.

What Mr. Hughes's plan means.

Mr. Hughes' plan requires that Britain abandon the construction of the four new Hood type ships planned but not yet started, and a further scrapping of all capital ships older than the "King George V." America would have to make the biggest sacrifice by scrapping of 15 capital ships of her 1923 programme. Most of these ships are at least half finished and in their building the United States Government has already spent more than 330,000,000 dollars. In addition to this the United States would have to scrap 15 older ships aggregating 227,740 tons. Japan would be called upon to scrap the battleship Mutsu, ready to be commissioned, the battleships Kaga and Tosa, ready for launching in a few weeks, the battle cruisers Amagi and Akagi, construction on which was began in December 1920; and also abandon plans for the battleships Owari and Kii and the two projected battleships still unnamed but known as No. 7 and No. 8, and for six battle cruisers, the Atago and Kakao and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Japan would also have to destroy all her battleships older than the Settsu, a total of 10 ships with a tonnage of 159,828 tons.

The plan provides that there shall be no ships built of more than 35,000 tons, exception being made only in the case of the British battle cruiser Hood, which is of more than 40,000 tons displacement. There would be some margin of expansion in the construction of aircraft carriers, and all three of the Powers would have plenty of extra tonnage for several more of these ships.

Opinion is divided in naval circles of Japan, who have been taken by surprise by the Hughes proposals. A section of the Navy would like to see that Japan is allowed to retain 12 instead of 10 capital ships and in place of the big superdreadnaught "Mutsu" which is already completed, "Settsu," the oldest ship included in Mr. Hughes' list be relegated to the scrap heap. Disappointment is felt in Tokyo that Mr. Hughes did not include mention of fortified bases in the Pacific in his proposals which in the eyes of the Japanese naval experts are of an equal importance with the ships and the tonnage. It is believed that the Japanese counter proposals will bring up the question of the American naval bases in the Orient and a larger allotment of submarines to Japan. The one man in Japan who can define the attitude of the Government with authority is Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy and Chief of the Japanese delegation at Washington. Anything decided by Admiral Kato will certainly receive the hearty approval of the Tokyo government.

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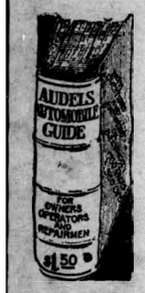

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SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S VIEWS.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Writing to the "Times" in mail week, Sir Valentine Chirol says:—Your Cairo Correspondent telegraphs that the news of the rupture of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations has been quietly received, and that the authorities are calm and confident that there will be no disturbances. They were equally calm and confident a little less than three years ago, when the British Government declined to allow the then Egyptian Prime Minister to come to England to discuss the Egyptian situation, and when shortly afterwards Zaghul and three of his chief political associates were deported to Malta. We know what happened to their calmness and confidence shortly afterwards. With martial law, which has been since then Lord Allenby's main instrument of government, though he has admittedly used it with discretion, especially since Adly Pasha's appointment as Prime Minister held out new hopes to the Egyptian people, and with an Army of Occupation that can be increased at any moment, the High Commissioner, who is a great soldier, is not likely to be taken unawares again, as the British authorities were in March, 1919, and he has doubtless taken every precaution to prevent serious disturbances.

But your Correspondent allows that a policy of non-cooperation will, it is believed, be instituted after the return of the delegation. Permit me to point out, in the light of past events, as I was privileged to record them in your columns less than two years ago, what that policy of non-cooperation presumably means. After active rebellion, in March, 1919, had been suppressed by stern military measures, Lord Allenby, who had just been appointed High Commissioner, had to face a period of passive rebellion more significant in many respects and more stubborn than the active rebellion. A large body of Egyptian officials, including several holding very important posts, went on strike. The lawyers went on strike in Cairo, and the Law Courts had to suspend some of their sittings. There were strikes and rumours of strikes on the railways, strikes on the tramways, postmen's strikes, strikes even amongst the municipal scavengers. Had not these forms of passive resistance been confined mainly to Cairo, they would have rapidly led to a paralysis of the whole life of the country. As it was, Rushdi Pasha, who had patriotically consented to resume the Premiership, was compelled once more to resign, and a whole month passed before the High Commissioner was able to induce any Egyptian Minister to accept office, and restore, at any rate, the outward form of government.

All this happened when the door had not yet been closed against the hopes of many moderate Egyptians that the British Government would see their way ultimately to a settlement of the Egyptian question in conformity with the principles of freedom and justice proclaimed by them before and after the war, and with the demands of the Egyptian people. Can we look for greater self-restraint from a people who are, as you say, very excitable, and at a time of widespread unrest throughout the East, and especially in Mahomedan countries, when the British Government have failed to satisfy even the most moderate and respected of Egyptian statesmen, and allowed him to go back after four months' futile delays with a message upon which Egyptians cannot reasonably be expected to place any other construction than the following: "If you Egyptian want a mere change of label, you can have it. We will abolish the Protectorate and recognize you as an independent State. But if you want the substance as well as the shadow, then—No. We mean to maintain a High Commissioner, with special responsibilities and powers, and other British officials, with rights of interference in various departments, and an Army of Occupation wherever we please, and for so long as we please, and we are not going to define in advance what the special responsibilities and powers of the High Commssioner or the rights of intereference of the other British officials, or the extent or duration or function of the Army of Occupation are to be"?

MISCHIEF-MAKING.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—Some wicked persons have been spreading wild rumours as to expected happenings in Bombay on the 23rd and 24th December, and several sensible persons seem to have been taken in by these. We have made careful enquiries from various sources and have met with the unanimous reply that the rumours are utterly groundless. To allay the apprehensions of nervous persons, prominent leaders might issue notices condemning the dissemination of false and wicked rumours. Mrs. Naidu, as President of the Provincial Congress Committee and Swarajya Sabha, has issued an impressive appeal calling upon all citizens to maintain perfect peace. To the forceful arguments of her appeal, we may add one which ought to be appreciated by all fair-minded people. Almost alone among the Government in India, the Government of Bombay have shown themselves capable of maintaining a level policy based on an adequate appreciation of their complex duties to the public, and it will be sheer folly to reward their sober statesmanship with stupid and purposeless exhibitions of a disordered temper. Every citizen has been put upon his honour by the attitude of the Bombay Government to countenance nothing that will embarrass them in the discharge of their responsibility to maintain the King's peace, and we have every confidence that every citizen of Bombay will act up to the high obligation which that involves. The Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay last week is, making allowance, of course for the official point of views, a very fair and impartial statemeint of the causes, the course and the lessons of the recent Bombay riots. Perhaps, it is not as careful as it might have been to avoid conveying the impression that all Hindus and Mahomedans were rioters even Non-Cooperators. We fully agree with the Government's just observation that there is no evidence to show that riot, arson and bloodshed formed any part of a premeditated design. Bombay moreover lost her head for a couple of days and when she woke to her sober senses, she felt heartily ashamed of it all.

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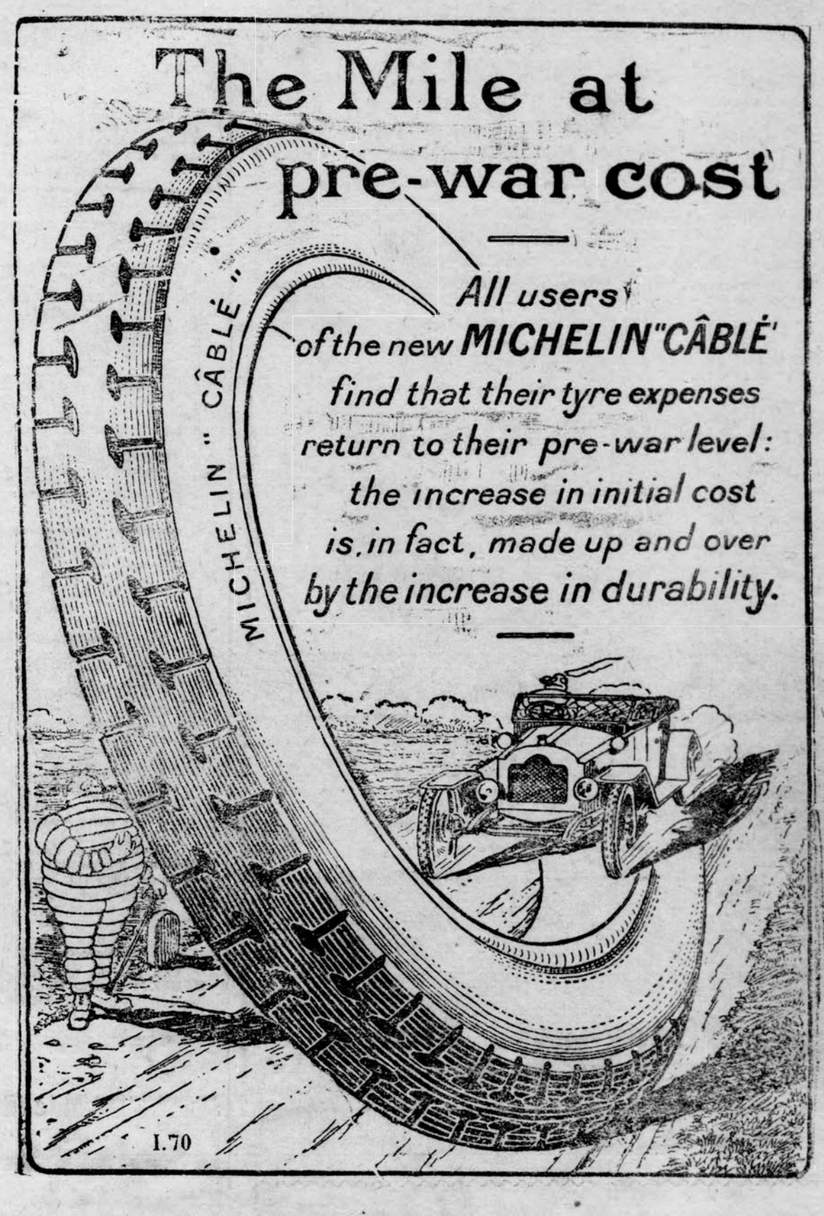

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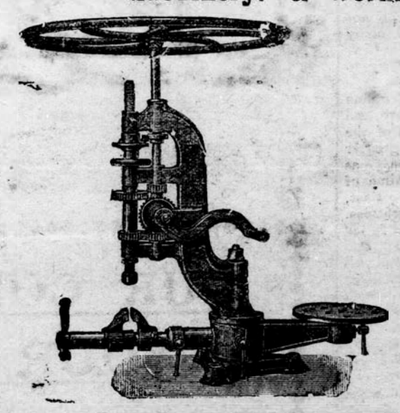

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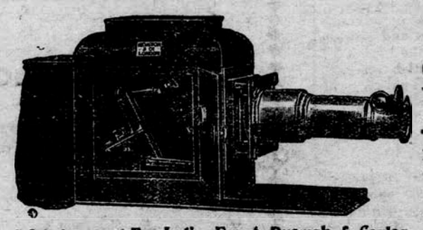

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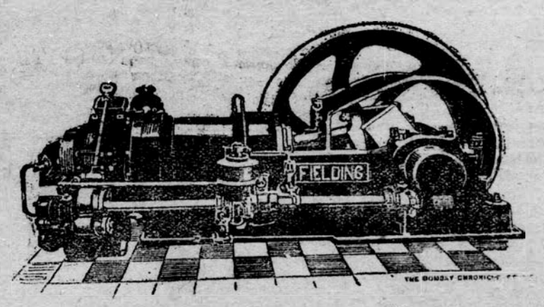

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MAJOR, I. M. S,
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